

BELGIAN
CONGO

BELGIAN CONGO

VOLUME II

VOLUME II

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BELGIAN CONGO

Volume II

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NOTE

This book is the second volume of the publication entitled *Belgian Congo*. It comprises statistical and technical information, tables, diagrams, and maps, and thus completes the general view of Congolese life contained in the first volume.

Because of the events taking place in the Congo today, and the development of political, social and economic life, the data is subject to continual modification and will therefore be brought up to date periodically.

Unless otherwise mentioned — as in the case of especially important subjects such as the political reforms of 1959 — statistics have been provided up to December 31, 1958, or for the year 1958.

A glossary has been inserted at the end of the book giving the English translation of the names of various organizations. References to this glossary are marked : (g).

SHORT TITLES AND ABBREVIATIONS

The various sources of information are indicated on each table, diagram and map.

So as to avoid weighing down the text, the sources which have been most frequently used have been abridged as follows :

— *Statistics - Governor General's speech* :

Statistics published on the occasion of the Governor's speech delivered at the opening session of the Government Council.

— *Report to Parliament* :

Report on Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi administration presented annually to the Belgian Parliament.

— *B.C.C.B. Bulletin* :

Bulletin published by the Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

— *Report of the B.C.C.B. :*

Annual report of the Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

— *Foreign trade statistics :*

Foreign trade statistics of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Customs Union, published by the Department of Statistics of the Belgian Congo Government.

— *Regideso :*

Government Service for the Distribution of Water and Electricity in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. (*Regie des Distributions d'eau et d'électricité au Congo Belge et au Ruanda-Urundi*).

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCIES.

The tonnage given in various tables and diagrams is indicated in *short tons* throughout the book.

In some instances, the liquid measure has been indicated in *cubic feet*, this being a standard measure identical in all Anglo-Saxon countries.

One United States dollar = 50 Belgian francs (at 1960 rate of exchange).

One Canadian dollar = 51 - 52 Belgian francs (at 1960 rate of exchange).

One pound sterling = 140 Belgian francs (at 1960 rate of exchange).

PART 1

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE

I — THE COUNTRY

General stratigraphic outline

Source : Geological laboratory — Université Libre de Bruxelles.

Age in millions of years	Era	Period	Congolese formations
± 4,500	Origin of the earth		
± 2,600	Archeozoic	Earliest Precambrian (2,600 millions yrs.)	Ruzizi group. Ubende and Wazole series. Mount Stanley group. Kalundwe, Lukoshi and Muhila formations. Nianzien and Toro System. Kibali group. Banzyville formation. Crystal Mountains group (position as it is accepted today).
± 1,050		Middle Precambrian (1,050 million yrs.)	Kibara, Urundi, Karagwe-Ankole, Liki-Bembe, a part of western Congo, Lulua and Muva groups (position as it is accepted today).
± 620		Upper Precambrian (620 million yrs.)	Katanga group: Kundelunga, Roan, Big Conglomerat and Mwashya Systems. Malagarazi, Lindi, Ubangi and part of the western Congo groups. Bushimai System.
± 520	Paleozoic	Cambrian-Ordovician Silurian-Devonian	Layers of the Upper Bilati. Still unidentified.
± 280		Carboniferous Permian	Karoo System.
± 190	Mesozoic	Triassic Jurassic Cretaceous	Interior of the country Lualaba and Kwango System Sub-coastal sandstone. Marine formations.
± 60	Cenozoic (Tertiary)	Eocene	Marine formations.
± 40		Oligocene	Unidentified.
± 25		Miocene	Oceanic formations.
± 12		Pliocene	Pliopleistocene System Unidentified.



Principal mountain ranges

Source : Geological laboratory — Université Libre de Bruxelles.

Name	Situation	Composition	Peak altitude
Crystal Mountains	Between Leopoldville and Matadi	Koromazo Mountains ... Palabala Mountains Bangu and Mount Uia plateau.....	2,297 ft. 1,837 ft. 2,789 ft.
Southern rim	Between the Crystal Mountains and the Katanga Mountains	Plateaux of the Lunda, Bihe and Samba	3,280 to 3,600 ft.
Katanga Mountains	Between the Congo-Zambese divide, the Upper Luapula River and the Bangweolo and Moero Lakes.	Mitumba Mountains Manika plateau Mount Bia and Kibara . Kundelungu Mountains Hakansson Mountains ... Marungu plateau	5,740 ft. 5,250 ft. 5,900 ft. 5,840 ft. 3,600 ft. 6,560 ft.
Central Graben	From the Zambeze to the Nile, around the Kivu, Albert, Edward and Tanganyika lakes.	Virunga Mountains(Tshaberimu) and the Nyamulagira, Nyiragongo and Mikeno volcanoes. Ugoma Mountains and the Samburisi Peak ... Blue Mountains Ngadua Mountains Ruwenzori Mountains comprising the Margaret and Albert Peaks and the Gessi, Emin, Speke, Stanley, Baker and Louis de Savoie groups	10,000 to 14,800 ft 8,200 ft. 6,560 ft. 6,150 ft. 16,790 ft.
Northern rim		Hills of Zongo Hills of Banzyville	2,295 ft. 2,295 ft.
Central basin	Middle course of the Congo River.	Congo River plain	1,310 ft.

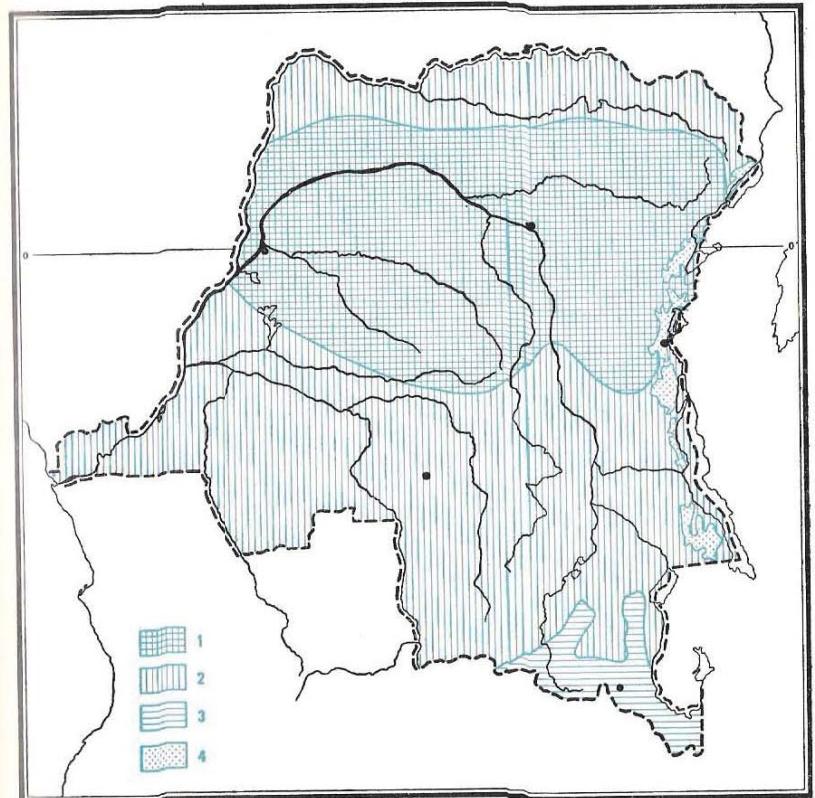
The climate

Source : — Statistics 1957 — Governor General's speech.
— Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge.

	Leopoldville	Luluabourg	Elisabethville	Bukavu	Stanleyville	Coquillatville
Temperature (Fahrenheit)						
Average during daylight (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	79.5	79.3	73.2	70.5	80.4	79.7
Average during the night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)	73.6	71.6	63.5	63.6	73.9	72.7
Average for 24 hours	76.6	75.5	68.3	67.1	77.2	76.3
Atmospheric pressure :						
at 6 a.m. G.M.T.	980.6	938.3	873.1	841.6	967.1	976.1
at 9 a.m. G.M.T.	981.7	983.6	872.9	841.2	967.2	976.6
at noon G.M.T.	979.3	936.0	870.2	838.9	964.4	974.4
at 3 p.m. G.M.T.	976.6	934.5	869.4	838.5	962.9	972.7
Average humidity in 24 hours ...						
	77	76	65	76	84	85
Total of annual rainfall : depth in inches						
	41.2	48.8	37.0	47.6	67.8	59
Total hours of sunlight per year						
	1,706	2,344	2,723	1,951	1,991	2,018

The climatic zones

Source : Map of Climatic Zones — Bultot, in « Atlas General du Congo »,



1. Equatorial climatic zone.

2. Tropical Sudanese climatic zone.

3. Tropical Senegalese climatic zone.

4. Climatic zone of high altitude.

Navigable waterways

Source : — *Annuaire Hydrologique du Congo Belge 1958* —
— Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique.

a) Rivers

River	Navigable reaches (miles)			River	Navigable reaches (miles)		
	1	2	3		1	2	3
CONGO River:				Ikelemba	199		
maritime reach ...	86	86	86	Busira	191	191	
Leopoldville-Stan-		1,082	1,082	Giri	184	86	
leyville				Luapula-Moero	171	171	
Ponthierville-Kin-	186	186	186	Salonga	162		
du reach				Itumbiri	158	158	
Kibombe - Kason-	68	—	—	Momboyo	130	66	
go reach				Wamba	126		
Kongolo - Kiaba				Lokoro	116		
reach	349	349	—	Bolombo	113		
Kiabo - Bokama				Lulonga	112		
reach	52	—	—	Luilaka	103		
Total for the				Fimi	102		
CONGO River	1,823	1,703	1,354	Luvua	99		
Kasai	540	490	376	Lua	88		
Lukenie	492	454	—	Lukula	80		
Lopori	435	309	—	Lokolo	68		
Tshuapa	432	345	—	Yenge	68		
Ubangi	403	403	—	Loange	66		
Kwango	376	—	—	Ruki	65	65	
Sankuru	360	286	—	Lotoi	52	52	
Maringa	339	224	—	Aruwimi	37	—	
Lomela	312	166	—	Lowa	37		
Inzia	227	60	—	Lulua	34	—	
Kwili	213	213	—	Eila	19		
Lomani	205	—	—	Loka	9		
Mongala	204	204	—	Lua	5		
				Lukuga	5		
				Total	9,009	5,762	1,730

1. Accessible to « Delivrances » and to 40 ton barges. (1).

2. Accessible to barges of 160 to 350 tons.

3. Accessible to barges of 800 tons or more

b) Lakes

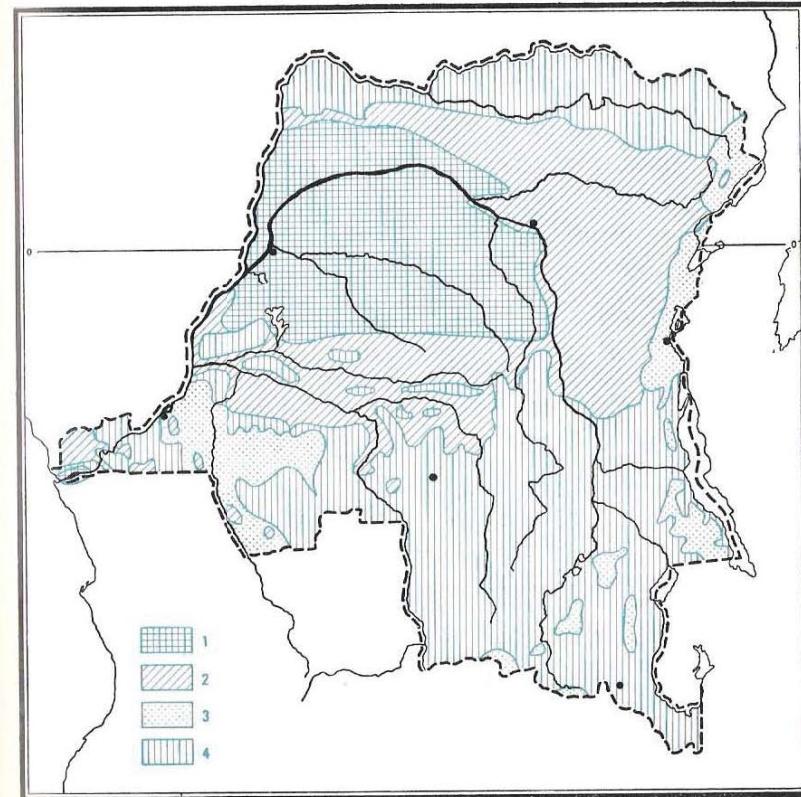
Lake	Dimension (square miles)	Maximum depth (feet)	Length of navigable routes utilized (miles)
Tanganika	12,355	4,825	460
Albert	2,162	164—197	174
Kivu	1,042	1,575	174
Leopold II	898	33—39	113
Tumba	193	33—39	35
Moero	1,737	6—10	see — Luapula
			956

Total of navigable reaches: 9,965 miles.

(1) « Delivrances » are a type of sternwheeler propelled by a 60 H.P. steam engine.

The soil cover

Source : Map drawn up by Duvigneau and Léonard — « Les Naturalistes Belges », vol. XXXIV, nos. 3-4.



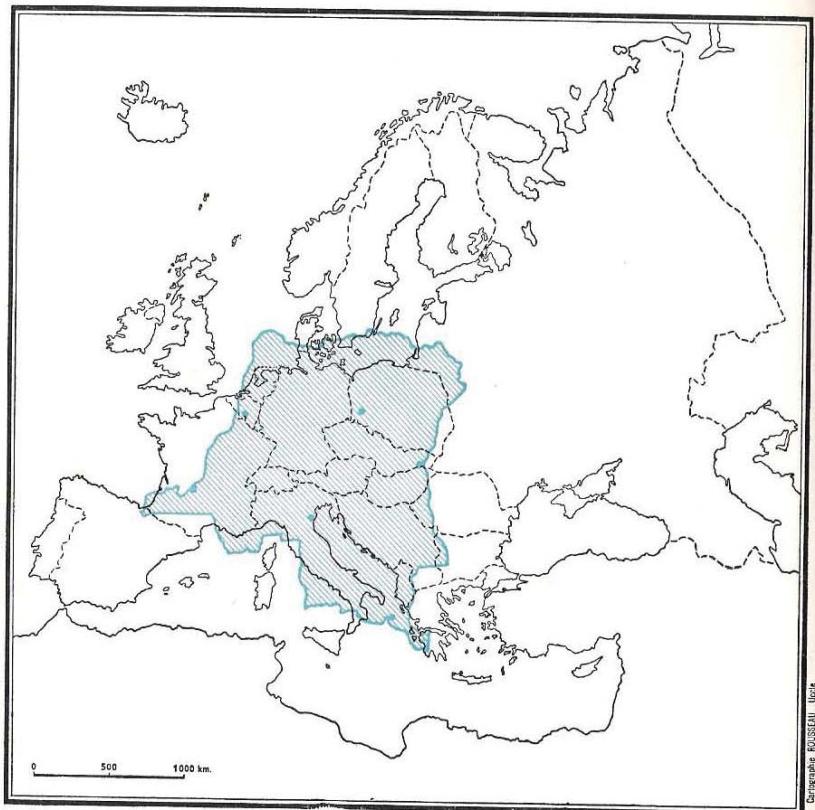
1. Damp soil forests.

2. Hard soil forests

3. Vegetation of the plateaux and mountains including the steppeland, various savannas, and forests situated at high altitudes

4. Wooded savannas

The Belgian Congo compared with Europe



AREA	
The Congo	905,062
Province of Leopoldville	138,862
Equator Province	155,258
Eastern Province	194,299
Kivu Province	100,029
Katanga Province	191,878
Kasai Province	124,734

Source : Statistics 1958 — Governor General's speech.

II — THE PEOPLE

Major African ethnic groups classified according to their linguistic relationship

Source : Musée Royal du Congo Belge — Department of ethnographical documentation.

Note : The names of the ethnic groups appearing in this table are in conformity with those adopted by the International African Institute, which advocates the use of the root-words only, in order to establish universal scientific terms. In the current language, however, the natives always use the root preceded by the prefix denoting a particular African group. Therefore, they speak of the Ba-kuba, the Wa-tutsi, the A-zande, etc.

Name	Province	District	Territory of the chief settlement
I. BANTUS.			
Aushi	Katanga.	Luapula-Moero	Kasenga.
Bali	Eastern.	Stanleyville	Bafwasende.
Bangu Bangu	Kivu.	Maniema	Kasongo.
Bira	Eastern.	Ituri	Mambasa.
Boa	Eastern.	Lower-Uele	Buta.
		Stanleyville.	Banalia.
			Kabambare.
Boyo	Kivu.	Maniema.	Manono.
	Katanga	Tanganika	Kabalo.
Budu	Eastern.	Upper-Uele.	Nyunzu.
		Ituri.	Wamba.
Doko	Equator.	Mongala.	Mambasa.
Eso	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Lisala.
	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Bongandanga
Genya	Kivu.	Maniema.	Isangi.
Holo	Leopoldville.	Kwango.	Ponthierville.
Hum	Leopoldville.	Kwango.	Stanleyville.
Kanyok	Kasai	Kabinda.	Kasongo.
		Lulu	Kasongo.
Kete	Kasai.	Kasai.	Kasongo-Lunda.
			Popokabaka.
Konda	Leopoldville.	Lake Leopold II	Kenge.
Kongo	Leopoldville.	Lower-Congo.	Mwene-Ditu.
Kuba	Kasai	Kiri.	Lunza.
Kusu	Kivu.	All territories of the	Dibaya.
Kwese	Leopoldville.	district.	Kazumba.
Lamba	Katanga.	Mweka.	Luebo.
			Idiofa.
			Sakania.

Name	Province	District	Territory of the chief settlement
Lega	Kivu.	South-Kivu.	Shabunda.
Lele	Kasai.	Kasai.	Port-Francqui.
Lokele	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	{ Isangi. Stanleyville
	Katanga.	{ Upper Lomami. Tanganika	All territories of the district.
Luba	Kasai.	Sankuru.	All territories of the district. { Dimbelenge. Katako-Kombe. Kole. Lodja. Lubefu. Lusambo. Luluabourg.
Lulua	Kasai.	Lulua.	{ Sandoa. Upper-Lomami.
Lunda	Katanga.	Lualaba.	{ Kapanga. Kolwezi. Dilolo.
	Kasai.	Kasai.	Tshikapa.
Lwa Lwa	Kasai.	Kwango.	{ Kasongo-Lunda. Kahemba.
Mbagani	Kasai.	Lulua.	Luiza.
Mbala	Leopoldville.	Lulua.	Kazumba.
Mbole	Eastern.	Mongala.	Kikwit.
Mbuja	Equator.	Equator.	{ Masi-Manimba. Opala. Bumba.
	Equator.	Tshuapa.	All territories of the district.
Mongo	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	All territories of the district.
	Kasai.	Sankuru.	All territories of the district.
	Leopoldville.	Kasai.	All territories of the district.
Ngombe	Equator.	Lake Leopold II.	All territories of the district.
Nkutu	Ubangi.		All territories of the district.
Olombo	Equator.	Bosobolo.	
Pende	Kasai.	Budjala.	
Poto	Eastern.	Basankusu.	
Salampasu	Leopoldville.	Sankuru.	{ Lomela. Kole.
Sengele	Kasai.	Stanleyville.	Isangi.
Shi	Leopoldville.	Lulua.	Gungu.
Songye	Kivu.	Luiza.	Banalia.
Suku	Kasai.	Inongo.	Inongo.
Sundi	Leopoldville.	Kabinda.	Kabare.
Tabwa	Katanga.	Kwango.	Sentery.
Teke	Leopoldville.	Lower-Congo.	Feshi.
		Cataracts.	All territories of the district.
		Tanganika.	Luozi.
		Cataracts.	Baudouinville.
			Kasangulu.

Name	Province	District	Territory of the chief settlement
Tetela	Kasai.	Sankuru.	{ Lodja. Katoko-Kombe.
Tshokwe	Katanga.	Upper-Lomami.	Sandoa.
Wongo	Kasai.	Kasai.	Tshikapa.
Yaka	Leopoldville.	Kwango.	Kahemba.
	Kasai.	Kasai.	Gunyu.
	Leopoldville.	Kwango.	Tshikapa.
			{ Kasongo-Lunda. Popokabaka.
2. SUDANESE			
Bale	Eastern.	Ituri.	{ Bunia. Djuga.
Balese	Eastern.	Ituri.	Mambesa.
Banda	Equator.	Ubangi.	All territories of the district.
Logo	Eastern.	Upper-Uele.	Faradje.
Lombi	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Bafwasende.
Makere	Eastern.	Lower-Uele.	Poko.
Mamvu	Eastern.	Upper-Uele.	Watsa.
Mangbetu	Eastern.	Upper-Uele.	Paulis.
Mba	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Isangi.
Mvuba	Kivu.	North-Kivu.	Beni.
Ngbaka	Equator.	Ubangi.	Gemena.
Ngbandi	Equator.	Mongala.	Banzville.
Popoi	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Businga.
Zande	Eastern	Lower-Uele.	Banalia.
			All territories of the district.
			All territories of the district.
3. NILOTICS			
Alur	Eastern Province.	Ituri.	Mahagi.
4. HAMITES			
Tutsi	Kivu.	South-Kivu.	{ Kabare. Kalehe.
5. PYGMIES AND PYGMOIDS			
Mbuti	Eastern Province.	Ituri.	Mambasa.
Efe	Equator.	Lake Leopold II.	{ Kiri. Inongo.
Aka			
Twa or Tschwa ..			

Distribution of the population

Source : Statistics 1958 — Governor General's speech.

	PROVINCES						CONGO
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Katanga	Kasai	
1. Natives.							
Adults :							
men	736,341	504,679	786,782	550,373	430,829	555,933	3,564,937
women	882,967	565,537	776,359	606,018	457,567	645,576	3,934,024
Children :							
boys	803,612	381,280	474,517	559,802	395,511	501,529	3,116,251
girls	766,366	350,136	436,975	545,629	370,269	455,595	2,924,970
Total ...	3,189,286	1,801,632	2,474,633	2,261,822	1,654,176	2,158,633	13,540,182
2. Non-natives.							
White population ...	33,578	6,607	16,376	13,756	33,507	8,935	112,759
Asiatic population ...	51	25	491	698	301	16	1,582
Others (1)	2,058	127	330	261	838	48	3,662
Total ...	35,687	6,759	17,197	14,715	35,646	8,999	118,003
Overall total	3,224,973	1,808,391	2,491,830	2,276,537	1,688,822	2,167,632	13,658,185
General density	8.96	4.50	4.95	8.88	3.40	6.71	5.83

(1) Comprises mulattoes legally recognized as being unrelated to any native group, and negroes from countries not bordering on the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Native population

Provinces :	Provinces :
Leopoldville	23,55 %
Eastern	18,28 %
Kivu	16,70 %
Kasai	15,94 %
Equator	13,31 %
Katanga	12,22 %
100.— %	

Non-native population

Personnel of companies :	20,307 — 43,7 %
Colonists :	9,621 — 20,7 %
Government officials and government employees :	9,382 — 20,20 %
Missionaries :	7,131 — 15,4 %

Distribution of the non-native population by nationality

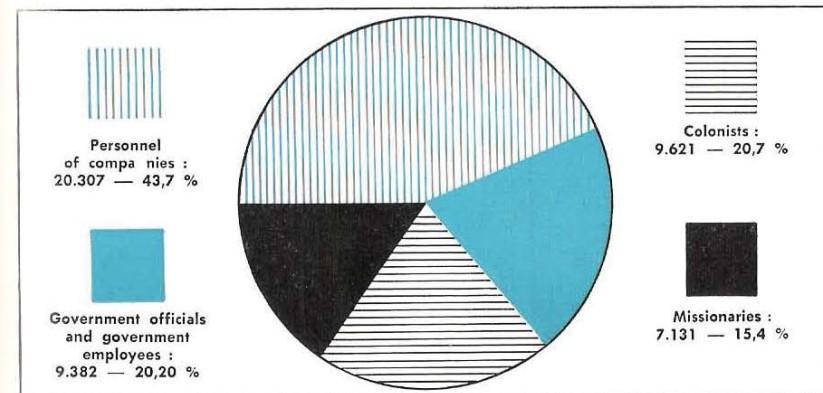
Source : Statistics for 1958 — Governor General's speech.

Nationality	Number	Percentage	Nationality	Number	Percentage	Nationality	Number	Percentage
European countries								
Belgium	88,913	75,36	Sweden	225	0,19	Un. of South Africa	309	0,26
Portugal	5,166	4,38	Germany	205	0,17	North American countries		
Italy	3,635	3,08	Spain	197	0,17	United States	1,912	1,82
Greece	3,336	2,83	Poland	154	0,13	Canada	173	0,14
Great Britain	2,315	2,02	Turkey	84	0,07	Asiatic countries		
France	2,378	1,96	Norway	88	0,08	Asiatics	1,582	1,34
Holland	1,516	1,28	Denmark	36	0,03	Others (1)		
Switzerland	896	0,76	Russia	14	0,01	4,332	3,67	
Luxembourg	527	0,45	Yugoslavia	10				

(1) Comprises mulattoes legally recognized as being unrelated to any native group, and negroes from countries not bordering on the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi (3,40 %) as well as 0,57 % of white people from countries not listed above.

Distribution of the active non-native population according to occupation as of Jan. 3, 1958

Source : Department of Statistics — Government General.



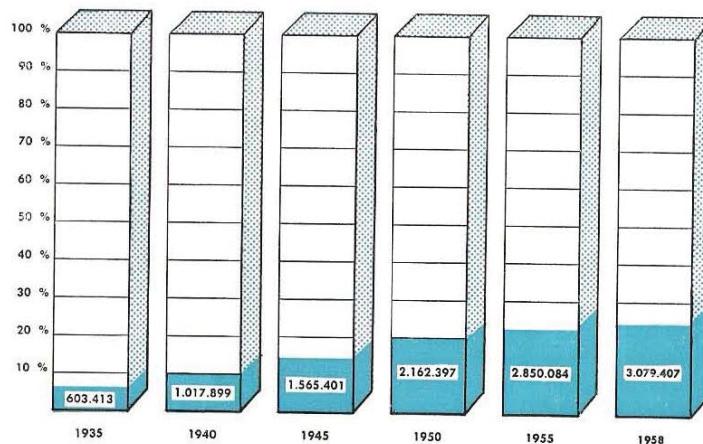
Native population having departed from tribal communities

Source : Belgian Congo Government.

	PROVINCES						CONGO
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Katanga	Kasai	
Adults :							
men	256,612	129,351	212,921	120,534	158,024	79,173	956,615
women	194,664	95,769	155,593	93,575	132,554	68,435	740,590
Total ..	451,276	225,120	368,514	214,109	290,578	147,608	1,697,205
Children :							
boys	212,487	81,017	109,901	93,102	143,943	68,352	708,892
girls	204,846	77,732	100,647	90,289	135,558	64,238	673,310
Total ..	417,333	158,749	210,638	183,391	279,501	132,590	1,382,202
Overall total ..	868,609	383,869	579,152	397,500	570,079	280,198	3,079,407
% relative to the total population	27.24	21.31	23.40	17.57	34.46	12.98	22.74

Trend of the migration toward non-tribal communities

Source : Belgian Congo Government General.



The blocks indicate the percentage of Congolese who have left their tribal communities, in relation to the total population. The figures denote the total number who have departed from their tribes.

Localities of over 10,000 inhabitants

Source : Statistics 1958 — Governor General's speech.

LOCALITY	POPULATION		LOCALITY	POPULATION	
	Native	Non-native		Native	Non-native
Leopoldville	367,979	21,568	Kindu	19,936	820
Elisabethville ...	168,775	13,863	Kipushi	19,180	876
Stanleyville	74,936	5,015	Kamina	17,639	2,749
Jadotville	69,814	4,664	Yangambi	16,292	656
Matadi	57,392	1,792	Thysville	14,579	869
Luluabourg	56,432	3,103	Kikwit	14,530	581
Bakwanga	39,829	755	Aketi	14,342	349
Kolwezi	43,015	4,157	Paulis	14,242	812
Coquilhatville ..	36,156	1,431	Manono	13,931	395
Boma	30,292	1,306	Butembo	11,189	388
Bukavu	28,960	4,308	Bunia	10,486	730
Albertville	28,032	1,456	Buta	10,307	387

Composition of the population of Leopoldville

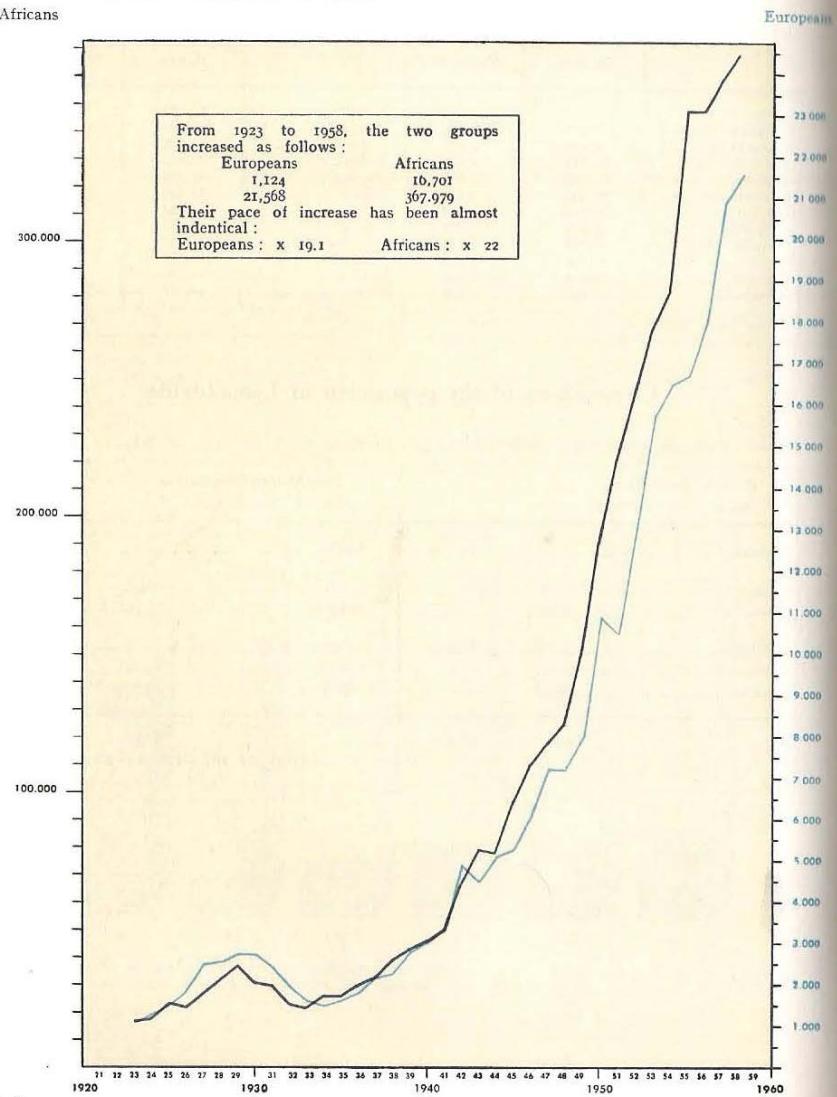
Source : Municipal services of Leopoldville.

African population (as of Dec. 31, 1958)		Non-African population (as of Jan. 3 1958)	
Adults	191,314	Adults	13,092
men	109,107	men	6,924
women	82,207	women	6,168
Children	176,665	Children	7,890
boys	93,077	boys	4,041
girls	83,588	girls	3,849
Total	367,979	Total.....	20,982
(Total as of 31/12/58: 21,568)			

Yearly pace of increase of the two groups which form the population of Leopoldville, the capital

Source : — Department of Statistics ; Belgian Congo Government.
— Statistics ; Governor-General's speech.

Africans

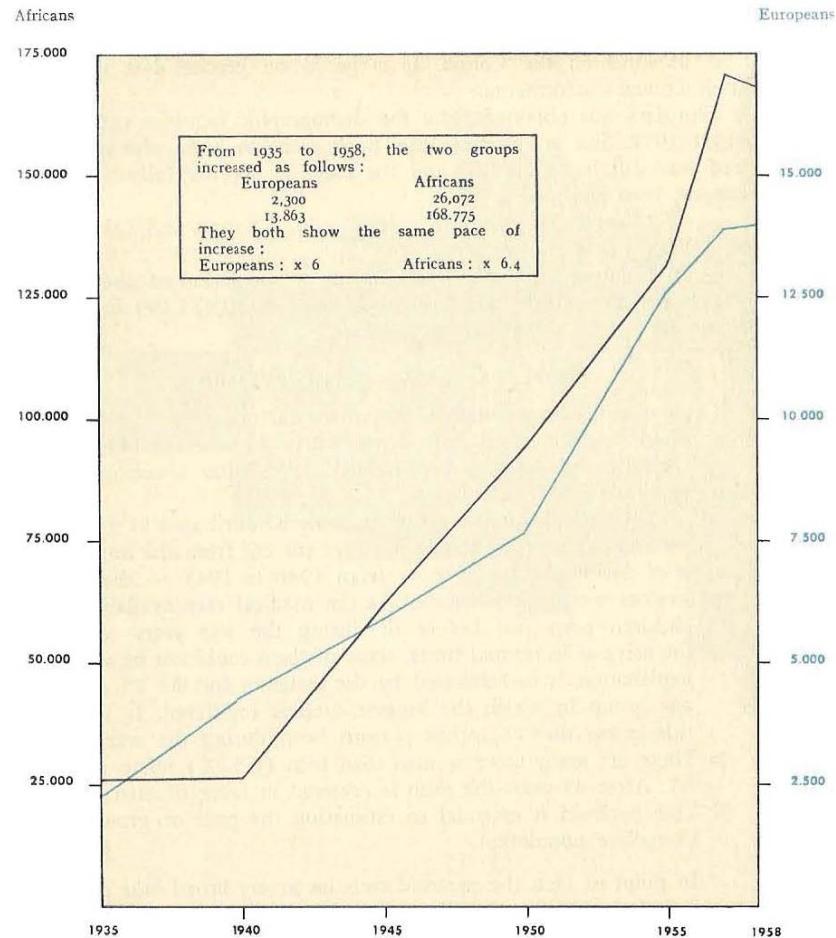


16

Pace of increase during five year periods of the two groups forming the population of an industrial city : Elisabethville

Source : — Municipal department ; Elisabethville.
— Department of Statistics ; Belgian Congo Government General.

Africans



17

Distribution of the Congolese population according to age and sex

Source : — Department of Native Affairs : Belgian Congo Government General.
 — Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

NOTE

IMPORTANCE AND RANGE OF THE INFORMATION GIVEN

The age pyramid shown on the next page constitutes the first document of its kind on the Congo. It is based on precise data that afford absolutely accurate information.

The data was obtained from the demographic inquiries carried on in 1955-1956-1957. But at the time this book went to press, the information gathered was still being studied and the material for the following regions had not yet been analyzed.

- in Leopoldville Province : the Kwilu, Kwango and Lake Leopold II districts ;
 - in Katanga Province : areas having a population of about 60,000.
- The statistics which have been used refer to 10,843,199 individuals ; that is, 85 % of the Congolese population.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE PYRAMID

The pyramid brings out three important factors :

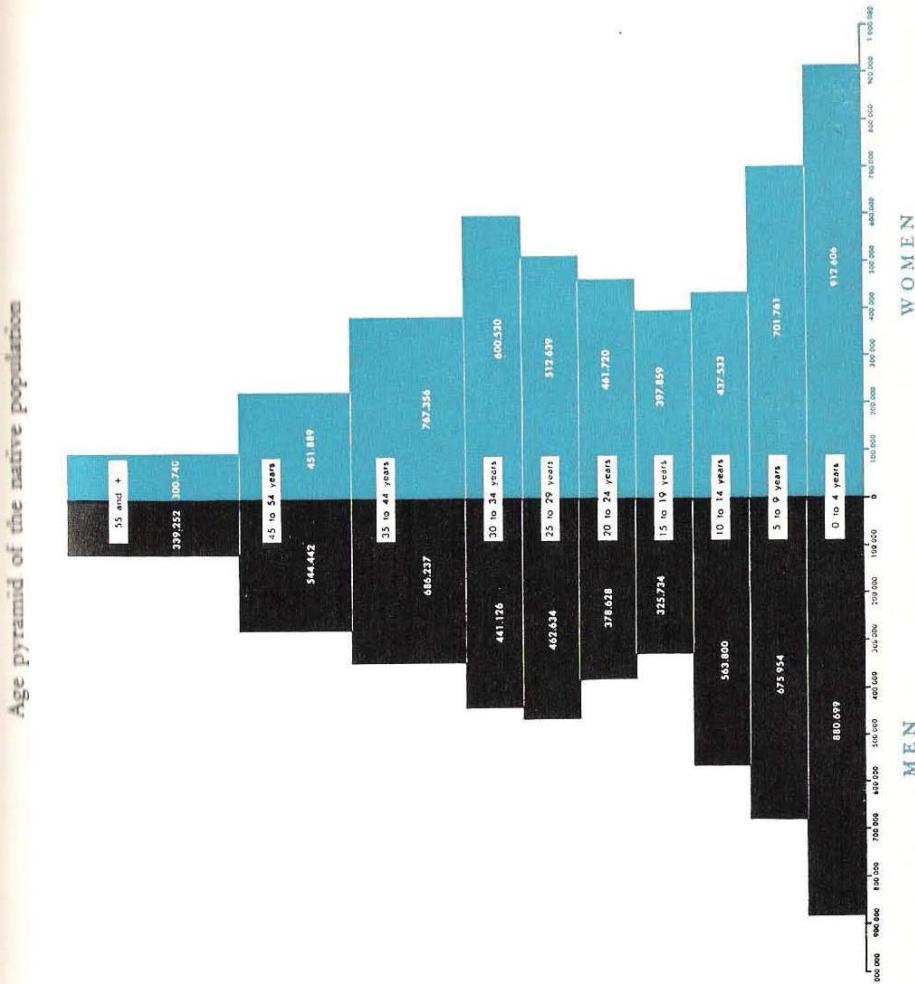
- 1^o There was a marked drop in the 10 to 24 year age bracket at the time the subject was investigated. (A similar situation exists in many African countries).

This phenomenon can probably be attributed to the fact that because the overseas territories were cut off from the mother countries during the last war — from 1940 to 1945 — their medical services were less adequate. As the medical care available for the children born just before or during the war years was not as intensive as in normal times, some of them could not be saved. This explanation is corroborated by the statistics for the 15 to 19 year age group in which the biggest drop is registered. It is precisely this group that comprises persons born during the war.

- 2^o There are many more women than men (8.5 %) up to the age of 45. After 45 years the ratio is reversed in favor of men.

- 3^o This pyramid is essential to estimating the pace of growth of the Congolese population.

In point of fact, the pyramid rests on a very broad base due to the population's great fertility. According to these statistics, *children under 14 years of age represent 40 % of the total population*. In applying the specific death-rate to each age group ranging from the new-born infant to children 14 years of age, it can be estimated with certainty that in 1970 the portion of the population old enough to procreate will have increased from 30 % to 35 %.



PART II
**A HISTORY
OF THE CONGO**

I — PREHISTORIC TIMES

Principal prehistoric sites found in the Congo.

(Source : Geological laboratory — Université Libre de Bruxelles).

Period and type of culture	Area	
	Provinces	Regions
Earliest Lower Paleolithic		
Pebble culture (crudely cut rudimentary shapes)	Katanga	Upper Kafila (Elisabethville — Katofio road). Kundelungu plateau (Beleshi River basin, etc.).
	Kasai	Luebo. Various rivers of the Kasai basin.
	Kivu	Hollow of Lake Edward.
Lower Paleolithic		
Acheulean (hand or fist axes)	Katanga	Kamo near Kanzenze. Northeast of Kamina. Environs of Elisabethville.
	Kasai	Region of Luebo. Area of the diamond mines.
	Eastern	Ruindi (Albert National Park).
Middle Paleolithic		
Sangoan (forest culture)	Leopoldville	Rare traces, found in all regions (Boma, Tumba, Thysville, Leopoldville, etc.).
	Kasai	Rare traces, found everywhere, especially in river embankments and in diamond mine excavations.
	Katanga	Rare traces, found everywhere, especially in the Kolwezi, Luena and M'baya areas.
	Eastern	Rare remains: no important spot.
Upper Paleolithic		
Lupembian (forest culture)	Leopoldville	Apparent everywhere, especially in Thysville, Boma, and Leopoldville areas.
	Kasai	Discovered everywhere, especially in river embankments and in diamond mine excavations.
	Katanga	Only in the northwest.
	Eastern	Only in Maniema.

Period and type of culture	Area	
	Provinces	Regions
Sofwian (mixed culture)	Katanga	Kamina area Upemba National Park (ancient Sofwe mine)
Stillbayan (steppe culture)	Katanga	Kundelungu and Marungu areas.
Mesolithic		
Tshitolian (forest culture)	Leopoldville	Found everywhere, especially in the Tumba, Moerbeke, Thysville and Leopoldville areas. Several places in Kwango (Mukila, etc.).
	Kasai	Found everywhere, especially along the river banks and on the Bena Tshitolo plateau.
Kibarian (steppe culture)	Katanga	Mostly east of the Lualaba River and the Kibara mining areas.
Wiltonian (steppe culture)	Katanga	Marungu plateau.
Ishangian (fishermen culture)	Eastern	Lake Edward area, particularly Ishango.
Neolithic (polished stone culture)		
Leopoldian		Discovered everywhere in the Lower Congo, especially in Congo dia Vanga.
Ubangian	Equator	In the northwest.
Uelian	Eastern	Eastern and northwestern areas.
Katangan	Katanga	In the southeast.
N.B. Ancient Bantou cultures		
Leopoldville	Leopoldville	Lower Congo region: ancient villages — caves having paintings and engravings.
	Katanga	Ancient villages between Kikonja and Mwanza (banks of the Lualaba River). Kiantapo Cave (near Lubudi): rupestrial engravings.

II — THE CONGO BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIANS

Slave Trade.

a) ACTIVITY OF THE EUROPEAN SLAVE-TRADERS (SHIPMENTS FROM THE WEST COAST)

Source : *La traite des Noirs et l'Esclavage des Congolais par les Européens* ; by D. Rinchen — Brussels 1929.

Total estimates for the Congo only.

16th century	7,000 slaves every year	total	700,000
17th century	15,000 slaves every year	total	1,500,000
18th century	30,000 slaves every year	total	3,000,000
1800 — 1850	150,000 slaves every year	total	7,500,000
1850 — 1860	50,000 slaves every year	total	500,000
1860 — 1885	2,000 slaves every year	total	50,000
			13,250,000

Some data on all of Africa.

Between 1576 and 1591 : 52,000 slaves were sold at Loanda ;
From 1511 to 1789 : 40 to 50 million slaves were sent to the West Indies :
In 1778 : 140,000 slaves were shipped out of Africa ; a third came from the Congo and Angola.

Census of African slaves working in America in the 18th and 19th centuries.

	in 1780	in 1850	in 1852
French colonies	673,500	—	—
English colonies	407,353	—	—
Dutch colonies	72,963	—	85,000
Spanish colonies	116,923	—	900,000
Brazil	600,000	3,250,000	—
United States of America	697,397	—	3,178,000
Total	approximately 2,600,000	approximately 7,500,000	

b) ACTIVITY OF ARAB SLAVE TRADERS.

(SHIPMENTS FROM THE EAST COAST)

Source : *L'Afrique et la Conférence Géographique de Bruxelles* — by Emile Banning, Brussels, 1878.

Around 1864 :

10,000 slaves sold at Fezzan (the Sudan) every year.
15,000 natives killed annually in the razzias.
30 to 50,000 slaves captured annually in the valley of the Upper Nile.

From October 1873 to October 1874 :

32,768 slaves sold at Mombasa (cf Consul Holmwood)

Toward 1875 : the following figures, taken from different sources, are seen to corroborate :

4,000 slaves were captured each year in the lake regions and sold on the coast of Arabia (cf General Rigby) ;
19,000 slaves were captured in the Nyassa region (cf General Rigby) ;
20,000 slaves crossed Tanganyika (cf Lt. Young) ;
6,000 slaves were taken to Zanzibar via the Mozambique Canal (cf Mullens, a missionary) ;
In all, 24,000 slaves were sold at Zanzibar every year.

Kings of the Bakuba.

Source : *Notes ethnographiques sur les peuples communément appelés Bakuba ainsi que sur les peuplades apparentées, les Bushongo* ; by E. Torday and T.A. Joyce — Brussels, 1910 — (*Ethnographical notes on the people commonly called the Bakuba, and the Bushongo — Groups related to the Bakuba*.)

Note : When a chief has several names, the last name is that of his mother. The names of female chiefs appear in heavy type.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bumba. | 17. Lophuke Phuke. |
| 2. Loko Yima. | 18. Ibuka. |
| 3. Lobamba (400?). | 19. Lambange Bange. |
| 4. Woto (510?). | 20. Do Beji. |
| 5. Nyimi Longa (515). | 21. Tono Kola. |
| 6. Minga Bengela (525?) | 22. Dima Kola. |
| 7. Go Kadi. | 23. Do Kola. |
| 8. Bonga Mashu Mashi. | 24. Djo Da. |
| 9. Bashan Chamba | 25. Din Da. |
| 10. Pisha Pasha. | 26. Bon Go. |
| 11. Kome Pasha. | 27. Muchu Mushanga (780?). |
| 12. Shongo Pasha. | 28. Ibama. |
| 13. Chenje Pasha. | 29. Lusanga. |
| 14. Isango Pasha. | 30. Lusanga Lupemi. |
| 15. Kumi Pasha. | 31. Ba Phinga. |
| 16. Buye Pasha. | 32. Phinga Bata. |

Kings of the Bakuba (cont.)

- 33. Yomen Bomo.
- 34. Chele Miele.
- 35. Ba Ngama.
- 36. Kcse.
- 37. Pena.
- 38. Bisha Mushanga Matunu.
- 39. Guba Sanga.
- 40. Lokale Nasakari Motundu.
- 41. Gokare (955?).
- 42. Sanga Motunu.
- 43. Won Che.
- 44. Kaman Bosh.
- 45. Biri Kaman Bosh.
- 46. Itele Bimbiri.
- 47. Bire Yomo.
- 48. Chile Menge.
- 49. Blongonga.
- 50. Kase Lubola.
- 51. Nyonya Malovo.
- 52. Beni Lomo.
- 53. Bel Miya.
- 54. Sako Tumu.
- 55. Gunga Nyonyo.
- 56. Muchu Mokama.
- 57. Musaba Kama.
- 58. Musabukama Pasa.
- 59. Denga Muima.
- 60. Shama Katuri.
- 61. Kusunju.
- 62. Bena Misaki.
- 63. Bikila Kolo.
- 64. Kunche Lama.
- 65. Pelama Pena.
- 66. Mime Pelama.
- 67. Chenge Lesanga.
- 68. Mianga.
- 69. Sam Bula.
- 70. Manchum Bula.
- 71. Bopele Bombo.
- 72. Boeke.
- 73. Bo Kena (1350?).
- 74. Shamba Nche.
- 75. Golo Nche.
- 76. Shama Shanga.
- 77. Sama Kama.
- 78. Ko Kena.
- 79. Sanga Lenga.
- 80. Bosh Akama.
- 81. Kele Kama.
- 82. Bole Kama Sanga.
- 83. Bolueme.
- 84. Bari Moana.
- 85. Moy Mope.
- 86. Miele. (1515?).
- 87. Boi Pe.
- 88. Moshu Moshanga.
- 89. Bo Ngo.
- 90. Mishia Mishanga Mitumba.
- 91. Lushanjela Shanga.
- 92. Bo Shanga.
- 93. Shamba Bologongo (1600?).
(the Kingdom's zenith period).
- 94. Bongo Lenge. (1625?).
- 95. Golo Bosh.
- 96. Bom Bosh.
- 97. Kongo Kama Bomanchala.
- 98. Bo Kama Bomandhala (1680?).
- 99. Golo Boke.
- 100. Bokere Boke.
- 101. Kotom Boke.
- 102. Golo Shanga.
- 103. Mishia Mishanga Shanga.
- 104. Bokare Che.
- 105. Bushabun Che.
- 106. Koto Che (1770?).
- 107. Mishia Pelenge Che.
- 108. Bope Pelenge I.
- 109. Kata Mbula (1805?).
- 110. Mikope Mbula (1810-1840?).
- 111. Bope Mobinji (1840-1885?).
- 112. Mikope Mobinji.
- 113. Koto Mboke.
- 114. Mishanga Pelenge.
- 115. Bope Pelenge II.
- 116. Mikobi Pelenge.
- 117. Mingeshanga Mboke.
- 118. Kwete Kena.
- 119. Bope Kena.
- 120. Mikobi Kena.
- 121. Kwete Pe.
- 122. Bope Mabintshi.
- 123. Kwete Mabintshi.
- 124. Bope Mabintshi Makene (1939...).

Kings of the ancient Kingdom of the Congo.

Source : — *Etudes Bakongo* — vol. I ; by R.P. Van Wing — Brussels, 1921.

— *L'Ancien Congo d'après les Archives romaines de 1518 à 1640* ; by Mgrs. Cuvelier and Jadin — Brussels 1954.

I. — According to oral tradition dating from before the discovery of the Zaïre (I).
Nimi of Lukeni (14th century) ? or Bene, Wene or Ntinu.
Nanga Kia Ntinu Kongo.

Nkuwu of Ntinu.

II. — According to historians since the discovery of the Zaïre.

Direct descendants.

Jean I, Nzinga of Nkuwu (baptized on May 3 1491 ; † 1509).
Alfonso I, Nzinga Mbemba († 1541 or 1545).
Pedro I, Nkanga Mbemba († 1541 or 1545).
Francisko I, Mpudi of Nzinga Mbemba († 1546).
Diego I, Nkumbi Mpudi of Nzinga († 1561).
Affonso II, Nzinga Mbemba († 1561).
Bernardo I, Nzinga Mtemba († 1565, 1566 or 1567).
Henrique I, Mpudi of Nzinga Mbemba († 1568).
Alvaro I, Nimi ne Mpangu Lukeni lua Mbemba († 1574 or 1587).
Alvaro II, Nimi ne Mpangu Lukeni lua Mbemba († 1614).
Bernardo II, Nimi ne Mpangu Lukeni lua Mbemba († 1615).
Alvaro III, Mbika Nimi ne Mpangu Lukeni lua Mbemba († 1622).
Pedro Affonso II, Nkanga Mbika ne Ntumba Mbemba († 1624).
Garcia Alfonso, Ne Mbemba Nzinga of Nkuwu of Ntinu († 1626).
Ambrosio I, Ne Ntumba Mbemba († 1631).
Alvaro IV, Ne Ntumbi Mbemba († 1636).
Alvaro V, († 1636 or 1638).
Alvaro VI, Affonso († 1641).
Garcia II Affonso, called Kimbaku, Nkanga ne Lukeni († 1656 or 1661).

During the period of rivalry

At San Salvador :

Antonio I, Ne Nlaza († 1666).
Alvaro VII, Ne Mpangu of Masundu († 1667).
Alvaro VIII, Ne Mpangu († 1669).
Rafael I († 1675).
Daniel I, Ne Miyala Mpangu († 1680).
Pedro IV, Ne Nsamu of Mbemba († 1694-1710).
Pedro Constantino I († 1710).

Affonso III, Alfonso († 1669).
Garcia III, Ne Nkanga Mbemba († 1678).
Andere I, Ne Nlaza († 1679).
Alvaro IX, Ne Mimi of Mbemba († 1680 ?).
Manuel I, Ne Nzinga († 1680).

At Mbula :

Pedro III, Ne Nsuki of Ntamba († 1679).
Joao II, Ne Nsuki of Ntamba († 1710 ?).

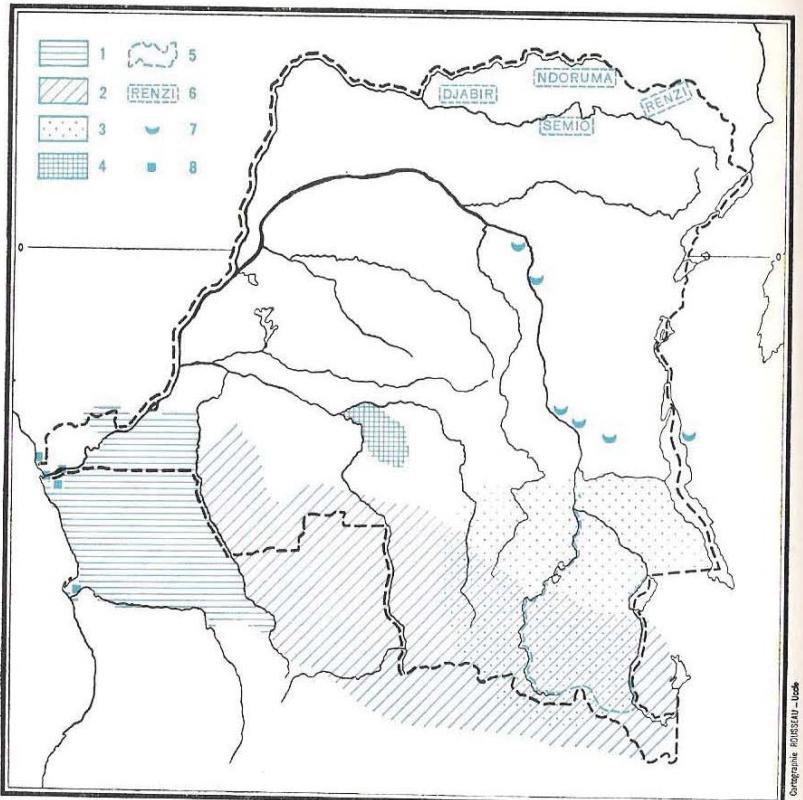
During the 19th Century

Zuzi.	Garcia Ne Nkanga Mvembi.	Pedro V.
Nerico.	Donderi (André)	Kivuзи (1855-1891).
Niengi.	Nerico Lunga.	Mfutila († 1896) .
Kafwasa		

(1) The Congo River was called the Zaïre in olden times.

The Congo before our times.

Source : Department of moral, political and historical sciences — Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

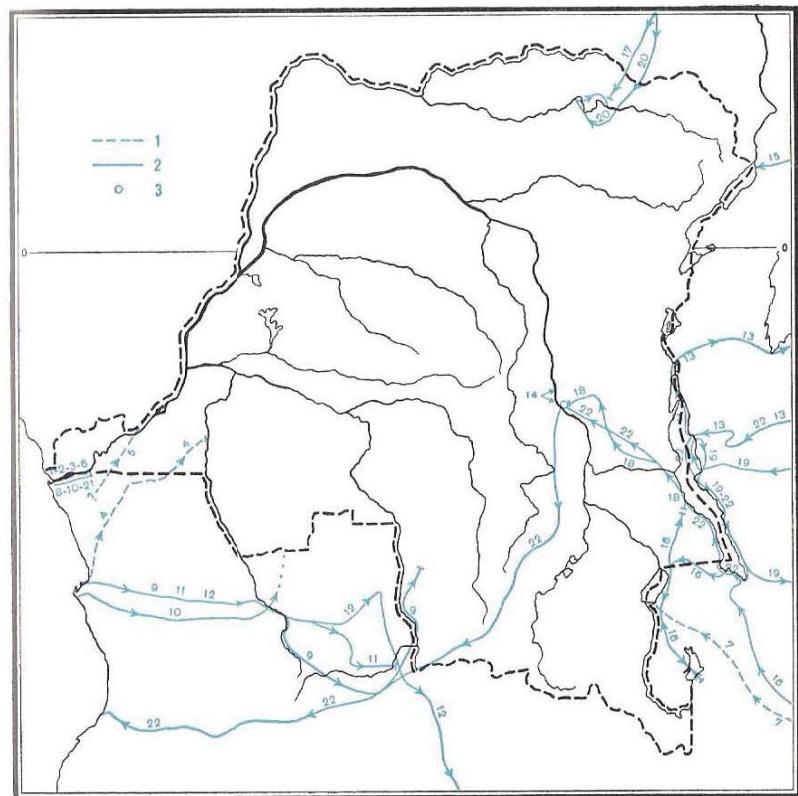


1. Former Kingdom of the Congo first half of the 16th century.
2. Former Kingdom of the Lunda 17th century.
3. Former Kingdom of the Luba end of the 16th century.
4. Former Kingdom of Kuba beginning of the 17th century.
5. Territory under Msiri's rule second half of the 19th century.
6. Azande sultanates second half of the 19th century.
7. Former Arab posts 16th and 17th centuries.
8. Former slave ports 16th and 17th centuries.

N. B. The areas indicated on the map are those acquired at the peak periods of the former political systems of the Congo.

Principal explorations in the Congo before Stanley traveled down the Congo River.

Source : Department of moral, political and historical sciences — Musée royal du Congo Belge.



1. Before the 19th century.
2. In the 19th century before Stanley traveled down the Congo River.
3. Arab post at Nyangwe.

The numbers on the maps correspond to the diagram on the following page

Principal explorations in the Congo before Stanley traveled down the Congo River.

Sources : — Royal Museum of the Belgian Congo ; Department of moral, political and historical science, section 13 ; by E. Cambier, Brussels, 1948.
 — Information supplementing the map of important explorations — Atlas Général du Congo Belge, section 13 ; by E. Cambier, Brussels, 1948.
 — Biographie Coloniale Belge, vols. I to V.

N.B. — Numbers in the margin refer to the itineraries marked with corresponding numbers on the map on the preceding page.

Ref. no.	Year	Expedition	Region explored
15th century			
1	1482-1485-1487	Diego Cão <i>(Portugal)</i>	discovered the mouth of the Zaire River and went as far as the first cataracts.
2	1491	Catholic missionaries ...	traveled through the Lower Congo.
17th century			
3	1609	Pierre van den Broecke <i>(Belgium)</i>	traveled in the Lower Congo.
4	1641	J. van Herder <i>(Netherlands)</i>	traveled through the Kwango region up to Mwende Kundi.
5	1652	J. de Montesarchio <i>(Italy)</i>	ascended the Congo River to Stanley-Pool and traveled through the region of the Bateke people.
18th century			
6	1793	Capt. Maxwell <i>(Great Britain)</i>	went up the Congo River to just beyond the first cataracts.
7	1798	E. de Lacerda <i>(Portugal)</i>	traveled in the region of the big lakes.
19th century			
8	1816	J. Tuckey <i>(Great Britain)</i>	ascended the Congo River beyond the first cataracts up to the Isangila-Mananga reach above Matadi.
9	1843-1845	Joaquim Rodriguez Graça <i>(Portugal)</i>	explored the kingdom of Lunda, Upper Kasai, and the Upper Lulua River.
10	1848	Ladislas Magyar <i>(Hungary)</i>	ascended the Congo River as far as Yelala Falls ; followed the Cuenza River up to the Kwango River.
11	1851-1852	David Livingstone <i>(Great Britain)</i>	traveled in Upper Kasai and Upper Zambezi.
12	1854-1856	David Livingstone <i>(Great Britain)</i>	crossed Africa from west to east, from Saint Paul de Loanda to Quilimane.

Ref. no.	Year	Expedition	Region explored
13	1857-1858	Ch. Burton and J. Speke <i>(Great Britain)</i>	discovered Lake Tanganyika and explored the northern area.
14	1860	Arab slave traders	settled at Nyangwe.
15	1864	Samuel Baker <i>(Great Britain)</i>	discovered Lake Albert.
16	1867-1868	David Livingstone <i>(Great Britain)</i>	traveled through the Lake Moero and Lake Bangweolo regions as well as the Upper Luapula River.
17	1870	Dr. Schweinfurth <i>(Germany)</i>	descended the Uele River to Niangara.
18	1871	David Livingstone <i>(Great Britain)</i>	reached the Upper Congo River at Nyangwe
19	1871	Henry Morton Stanley ... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	explored the Tanganika region.
20	1872	Giovanni Miani <i>(Italy)</i>	explored the Bomokandi River, the regions of the Uele River and its tributaries.
21	1874	Lt Grandy <i>(Great Britain)</i>	ascended the Congo River up to the first cataracts.
22	1873-1875	Lt Commander Cameron <i>(Great Britain)</i>	crossed Central Africa from east to west, from Zanzibar to Angola. In the Congo he traversed principally Katanga and Lomami, discovered the course of the Lukuga River and reached the Lualaba River at Nyangwe

III — THE CONGO IN OUR TIMES

Principal explorations in the Congo from the time Stanley traveled down the Congo River, up to 1894.

Sources : — *Department of moral, political and historical sciences of the Musée Royal du Congo Belge* ;
 — *Information supplementing the map of important explorations — in folio — Atlas Général du Congo Belge — part 13 ; by E. Cambier, Brussels, 1948.*
 — *Biographie Coloniale Belge — vols. I to V.*

N.B. Numbers in the margin refer to the itineraries marked with corresponding numbers on the inset map no. 3.

Ref. no.	Year	Expedition	Region explored
1	1874-1877	Henry Morton Stanley (Great Britain)	crossed Africa from east to west, from Zanzibar to Boma. He also discovered Lake Edward. He was the first explorer to trace the course of the Congo River from Kasongo to where it empties into the Ocean. His expedition opened the way to the heart of Africa from the east and from the west.
2	1875-1876	Dr. P. Pogge and Lt. J. Lux (Germany)	explored the upper Kasai River as far as the region of the Lunda tribe.
3	1876	P. Potagos (Greece)	traveled through the country south of the Bomu River
4	1877-1878	H. Capelio and C. Ivens (Portugal)	explored the Kwango River and traced it to a point near the Francois-Joseph Falls.
5	1878	E. Cambier (Belgium)	traveled through the Lake Tanganika region, where he founded Karemia.
6	1879	E. Popelin and T. Van den Heuvel (Belgium)	traveled through the Lake Tanganika region.
7	1879-1880	M. Büchner (Germany)	explored the upper tributaries of the Kasai River, between the 6° and 7° South Latitude.
8	1879-1883	G. Junker and F. Böhdorff (Russia and Germany)	explored the basins of the Uele, Bomu, Bomokandi and Nepoko rivers.
8a	1879-1883	G. Casati (Italy)	explored the same region.
9	1880	J. Thomson (Great Britain)	ascended the Lukuga River as far as the village of Buli, situated at the confluence of the Luizi River.
10	1883	E. P. Storms (Belgium)	founded Mpala.

Ref. no.	Year	Expedition	Region explored
11	1883	C. Coquilhat (Belgium)	explored the region of the Bangala people.
12	1881-1883	Dr. P. Pogge and H. Wissmann (Germany)	crossed the entire Kasai River basin, passed close to Luluabourg and Lusambo and reached the Lomami River.
13	1881	W. H. Bentley (Great Britain)	traveled in the region of Stanley Pool.
14	1882	Henry Morton Stanley (Great Britain)	discovered Lake Leopold II and Lake Tumba as well as the lower part of the Lulonga, Ruki, Ikelemba and Aruwimi rivers.
15	1883	Grant Elliott (Great Britain)	traveled through the Kwilu-Niari region.
16	1883	G. Hanssens (Belgium)	explored the same region
17	1884-1886	G. Grenfell (Great Britain)	reconnoitered the navigable reaches of the Ubangi, Tshuapa, Mongala rivers and added to Stanley's discoveries of the Lulonga, and Ruki rivers.
18	1884-1888	A. Vangèle (Belgium)	explored the Ubangi River basin around Yakoma.
19	1884	P. Reichard and R. Böhm (Germany)	explored Katanga as far as Bunkeia.
20	1884-1885	H. Capello and C. Ivens (Portugal)	traveled through South Katanga and reached Quilimane on the Indian Ocean.
21	1884	R. Büttner (Germany)	starting out from Matadi traveled overland to the Kwango River.
22	1885	H. Wissmann (Germany)	explored the Kasai River, especially the Kwa-mouth region.
23	1885	Lt. Kund and R. Tapenbeck (Germany)	explored the Kasai area and returned by way of the Lukemie River.
24	1886	Dr. L. Wolf (Germany)	reconnoitered the Sankuru and Lubefu rivers.
25	1886	A. de Macar, P. Le Marinier and H. Wissmann (Belgium and Germany)	established a connection between Kasai — Lomami — Manieima.
26	1887	Henry Morton Stanley (Great Britain)	followed the course of the Aruwimi River, defined the exact position of Lake Edward, the Semliki River and the Ruwenzori mountains.

Ref. no.	Year	Expedition	Region explored
27	1888-1889	A. J. Delcommune (Belgium)	investigated the economic potential of the Congo's waterways, advanced further than his predecessors on the Kasai, Mfimi, Sankuru, Kwilu, Lomami, Aruwimi, Itimbiri and Ruki rivers. Explored in detail Lake Leopold II and Lake Tumba.
28	1889	J. Becker (Belgium)	explored the Itimbiri, or Rubi River, advanced toward the northern part of the Uele River by way of the Likati River, reached Djabir and returned via Basoko.
29	1889-1890	G. Van de Velde, (Belgium)	explored the Kwango and Inkisi river areas.
30	1890	A. Vangele (Belgium)	explored the Upper Ubangi and the Uele rivers.
31	1890	F. Dhanis (Belgium)	explored the Kwango region
32A	1890	A. Sharpe (Great Britain)	reached Bunkeia.
32B	1890	J. Thomson (Great Britain)	reached Bunkeia.
33	1890	A. E. Hodister (Belgium)	explored the Mongala River.
34	1891	Paul Le Marinel (Belgium)	established a connection between Lusambo and Bunkeia, discovered the Lubudi River above Bukama, and Lake Kabele.
35	1891	A. J. Delcommune (Belgium)	descended the Lomami River to 5° South Latitude, followed the Lualaba River, crossed the Hakansson mountains, the Lufira valley, reached Bunkeia, traveled along the shores of Lake Moero and Lake Tanganyika and returned to the Lualaba via the Lukuga Valley
36	1891	J. Van Kerckhoven, P. Ponthier, J. Milz (Belgium)	explored the northeastern part of the Congo River in the direction of the Nile.
37	1892	S. Hinde and R. Mohun (Great Britain and the United States)	coming from the Luabala, explored the Luikuga River up to the confluence of the Luizi.
38	1892-1893	L. Bia, E. Francqui and J. Cornet (Belgium)	reached the sources of the Luluaba and Lufira rivers and discovered the river which carries the overflow from Lake Bangweolo into Lake Moero.
39	1893-1894	G. von Götzen (Germany)	discovered Lake Kivu, the Ruzizi region, the Virunga volcanoes, and ascended the Lowa valley.

Kings of the Belgians.

Leopold I	1830-1865
Leopold II	1865-1909
Albert I	1909-1934
Leopold III	1934-1951
Baudouin I	1951-

Ministers of the Colonies.

Jules Renkin	30-10-1908	Edmond Rubbens	23-3-1935
Louis Franck	21-11-1918	Charles du Bus de Warnaffe	24-4-1938
Henri Carton de Tournai	11-5-1924	Baron Albert De Vleeschauwer	15-5-1938
Baron Marcel Houtart	20-5-1926	Gaston Heneen	22-2-1939
Edouard Pecher	15-11-1926	Baron Albert De Vleeschauwer	16-4-1939
Baron Marcel Houtart	29-12-1926	Edgard De Bruyne	12-2-1945
Henri Jaspar	22-11-1927	Robert Godding	2-8-1945
Paul Tschoffien	19-10-1929	Lode Craeybeckx	13-3-1946
Henri Jaspar	26-12-1929	Robert Godding	31-3-1946
Paul Charles	18-5-1931	Pierre Wigny	20-3-1947
Paul Crockaert	6-6-1931	Andre Dequae	15-8-1950
Paul Tschoffien	23-5-1932	Auguste Buisseret	23-4-1954
Paul Charles	20-11-1934		

Ministers of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Léon Pétillon	5-7-1958	(Raymond Scheyven	17-11-1959
Maurice Van Hemelrijck	6-11-1958	Minister without portfolio in charge of economic and financial affairs of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi).	
Auguste De Schrijver	3-9-1959		

High Authorities.

1. Committee for Studying the Upper Congo and the International Association of the Congo
(Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo et l'Association Internationale du Congo).
H. Morton Stanley 1879-1884 — Leader of the Expedition of the Committee for Studying the Upper Congo.
N.B. — Messrs. Pechuel-Loesche and Haussens acted as leaders *ad interim*.
Sir Francis de Winton 1774-1885 — Director General of the International Association of the Congo
2. Congo Free State.
Sir Francis de Winton 1885-1886 — Administrator General.
Camille Janssens 1886-1887 — Administrator General.
1887-1891 — Governor General.
Baron Théophile Wahis 1892-1903 — Governor General.
3. Belgian Congo.
Governors General:
Baron Théophile Wahis 1908 | Auguste Tilken | 27-12-1927 || Félix Fuchs | 20-5-1912 | Pierre Ryckmans | 14-9-1934 |
| Eugène Henry | 5-1-1916 | Eugène Junghers | 31-12-1940 |
| Maurice Lippens | 30-1-1921 | Léon Pétillon | 1-1-1952 |
| Martin Rutten | 24-1-1925 | Hendrik Cornelis | 12-7-1958 |

PART III

**BASIC
ORGANIZATION**

I — THE POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS

I. THE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Note : The data in this book is supplied up to the end of 1958. Early in 1959 the organization of the Congo underwent important political changes. The reforms, which were still being implemented when we went to press, are described below.

Source : — « *The Political Future of Belgian Congo* », published in 1959 by the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Information and Public Relations Office, and containing the King's Message and Governmental Declaration of January 13, 1959.
— « *Le Congo Indépendant* », published in 1960 by the same organization. This brochure outlines the political aspect of the new independent state as may be gathered from the laws which, following the resolutions adopted by the Round Table Conference, were voted by the Belgian Parliament pending the promulgation of a Congolese Constitution.

Preparation of the Congo's independence.

January 13, 1959 : the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Parliament recognized that the Congo was destined to become an independent nation. Belgium then decided to lead the Congolese people to independence « without fatal delays, but also without thoughtless haste ».

On June 30, 1960, one and a half years later, the Congo's independence was officially proclaimed. At that date, the Congolese Government succeeded to the Belgian Government and the Congo was thus vested with full and unlimited sovereignty.

In the period between these two dates, the following program was implemented : during 1959 : the basic institutions of a democratic state were installed in the territories and boroughs ; universal suffrage was introduced at these levels.

during the first six months of 1960 :

- a Round Table Conference was held in Brussels. It was attended by the delegates of the various Congolese political parties, the Congolese tribal communities, the Belgian Parliament and the Belgian Government. The Conference decided that the Congo's independence would be declared on June 30, and it adopted resolutions concerning the political organization of the future State.
- following these resolutions, the Belgian Parliament voted various laws, in particular the basic law governing the organization of the new State.
- provincial and legislative elections were held in the Congo during the month of May. They served to constitute the provincial and central institutions for the date of June 30, 1960. These institutions are described on the following page.

The political organization.

N.B. The structure of the Congolese State as it was prescribed by the basic law passed on May 18, 1960.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

They comprise : the native districts, the territories, cities and boroughs. These institutions were already in existence before 1960. They were maintained in the new organization and were placed under the control of the provincial governments.

After 1959, universal suffrage was introduced at the local level so as to constitute the borough, territorial and district councils.

PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Each of the six provinces of the Congo has been provided with : a provincial assembly : elected as a rule by universal suffrage, but which may also be constituted by decision of higher authority, by the partial vote of borough and territorial councils.

a provincial government : elected either by the provincial assembly or outside of it and vested with executive power within its area of competence.

CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS

The Parliament : comprises two Houses :

the House of Representatives : elected by universal suffrage and composed of 137 deputies ;
the Senate : comprising :

- a) 84 senators elected by partial vote by the provincial assemblies (14 to each assembly);
- b) eventually a maximum of 12 senators co-opted by the elected senators but distributed in equal number among the provinces.

Both the Houses are equally vested with full legislative power except in matters reserved for the provincial governments.

The Government : composed of ministers and a prime minister answerable to Parliament.
The Chief of State.

Note : This organization also includes :

- a) a Constitutional Court, an Audit Office, and consultative bodies such as ; a High Council for Labor, a High Council for Education, general and provincial economic councils.
- b) in each province ; a State Commissioner representing the Government and ensuring especially the coordination between the central and provincial institutions.

The birth of cities and boroughs

Source : *Bulletin of the Belgian Congo Administration*.
Note — Situation as of January 1st, 1959.

	Leopold-ville	Elisa-beth-ville	Jadot-ville	Bukavu	Coquil-hat-ville	Lulua-bourg	Stanley-ville	Total
The cities :								
Number of cities :	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Number of First Mayors :								
— European	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
— Congolese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of city councilors :								
— European	23	14	13	8	6	6	7	77
— Congolese	23	16	9	3	6	4	5	66
The boroughs :								
Number of boroughs : Number of burgomasters	13	5	2	3	2	3	4	32
— European	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
— Congolese	10	4	1	2	1	2	3	23
Number of borough councilors :								
— European	28	8	9	11	7	9	11	83
— Congolese	209	17	56	26	23	36	55	422

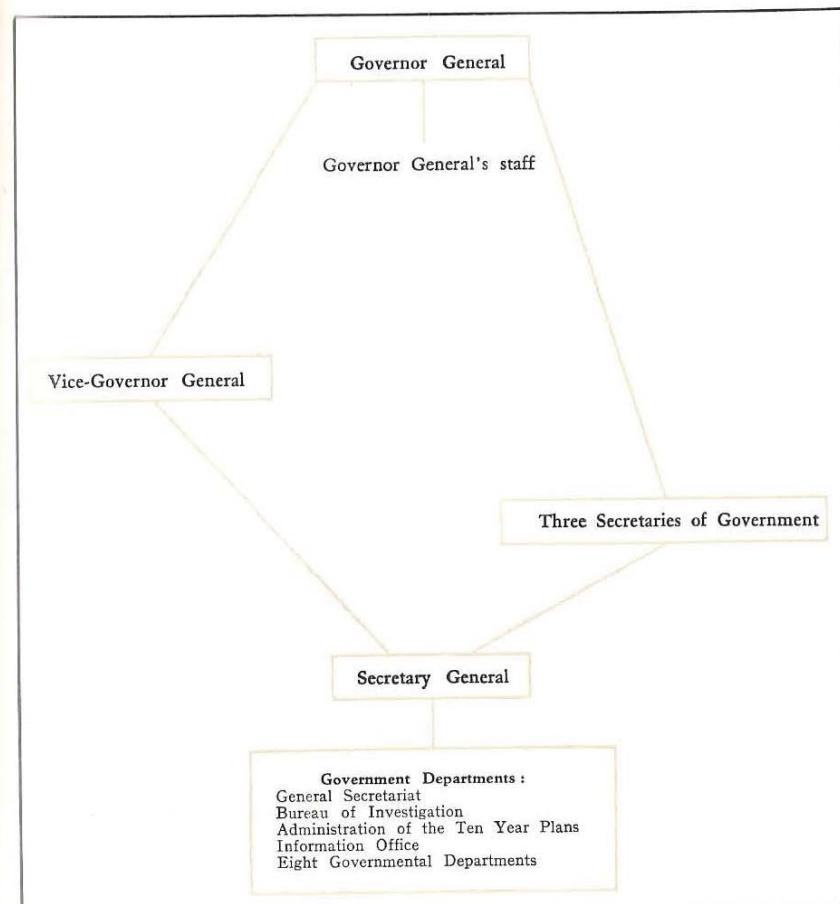
2. — THE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS

Diagram of the Congolese administration (as of June 15, 1959)

I — IN THE CONGO

Source : *Bulletin of the Belgian Congo Administration*.

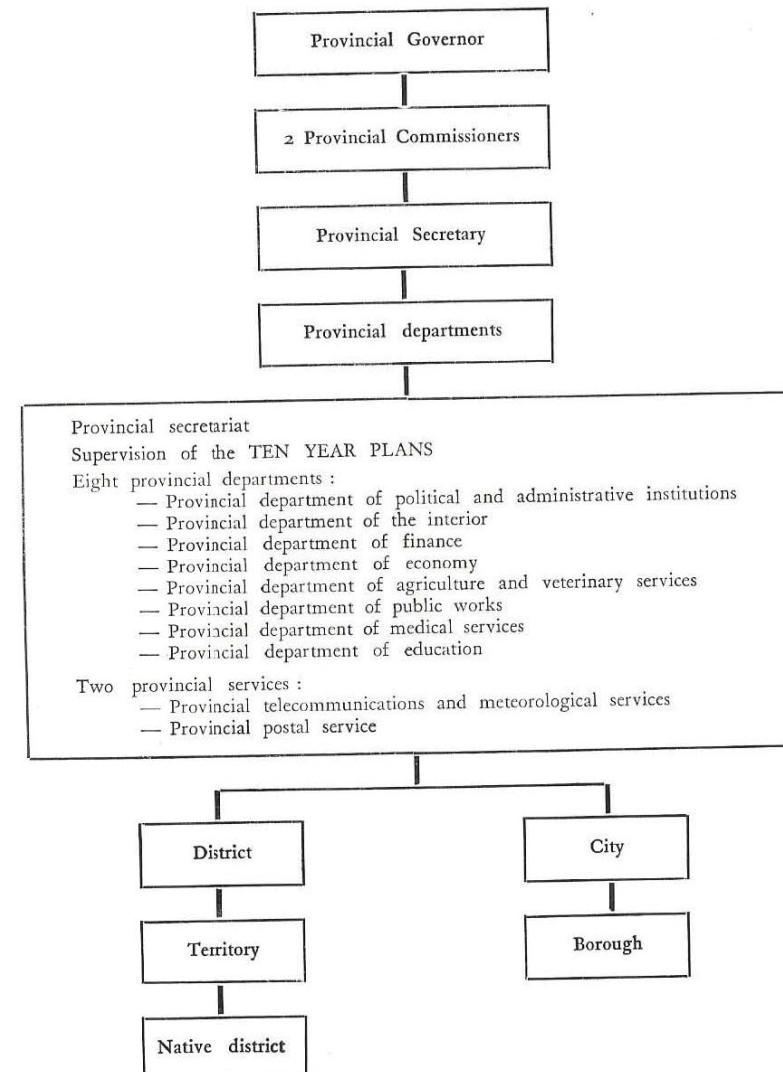
THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL



Attributions of the Government Departments

First Department Political, administrative, judicial and religious affairs	1st Bureau : Justice 2nd Bureau : Politics 3rd Bureau : Government personnel
Second Department Native and Social affairs	1st Bureau : Native affairs and Bureau : Labor 3rd Bureau : Affairs of the interior
Third Department Finance	1st Bureau : Budget control and management 2nd Bureau : Taxes 3rd Bureau : Customs regulations 4th Bureau : Accounting, supplies 5th Bureau : Treasury Financial survey
Fourth Department Economics	1st Bureau : General economics 2nd Bureau : Commerce and Industry 3rd Bureau : Statistics 4th Bureau : Land management 5th Bureau : Mines 6th Bureau : Geological survey
Fifth Department Agronomy, Colonization and Veterinary Service	1st Bureau : Agriculture and stock-raising 2nd Bureau : Forestry 3rd Bureau : Agricultural products 4th Bureau : Colonization 5th Bureau : Veterinary service
Sixth Department Public Works and Communications	1st Bureau : Public buildings 2nd Bureau : Bridges and highways 3rd Bureau : Mechanical equipment 4th Bureau : Navigable waterways 5th Bureau : Laboratories 6th Bureau : Telecommunications 7th Bureau : Meteorology 8th Bureau : Aeronautics 9th Bureau : Postal service
Seventh Department Medical services	1st Bureau : General organization of medical services 2nd Bureau : Pharmaceutical services 3rd Bureau : Inspection of medical laboratories 4th Bureau : Inspection of sanitation 5th Bureau : Inspection of medical training
Eighth Department Education	1st Bureau : Elementary and teachers training schools 2nd Bureau : Secondary and higher education, sciences and arts 3rd Bureau : Vocational training 4th Bureau : General inspection

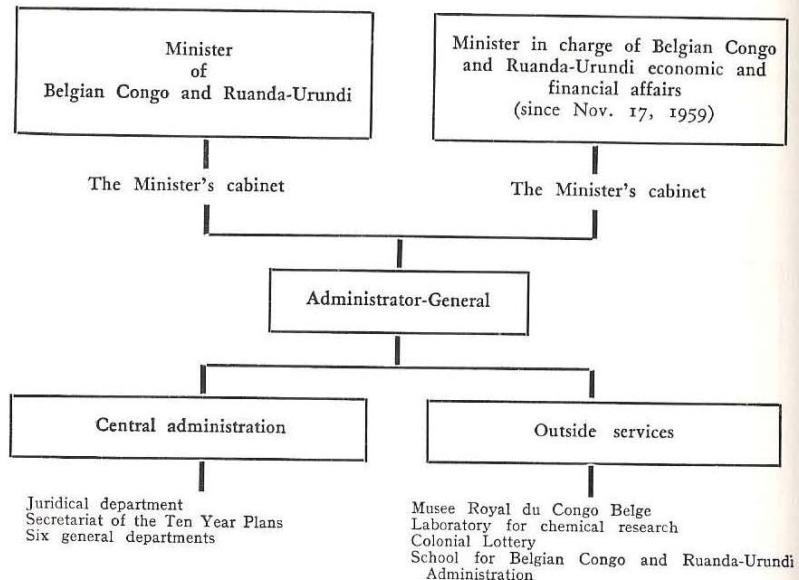
Administration of the provinces



2. — IN BELGIUM

Source : *Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, Yearbook XXXV — 1959 edition.*

The Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi



SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES

Medical center. Supply office. Transportation Commission. Committee for the hydrography of the Congo River basin.

Activities of the Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

First Department Political, administrative, judicial, and medical affairs (+ inspector-general of sanitation, + military advisor)	1st Bureau : Public law. Political and administrative institutions 2nd Bureau : Penal law. Civil law. Commercial law. Administration of Justice
Second Department Native affairs, education, scientific activities, religions	1st Bureau : Native affairs 2nd Bureau : Education. Scientific activities. Religions
Third Department Government land and cadastral survey, public works and communications, supplies	1st Bureau : Land management, cadastral survey. 2nd Bureau : Power supply. Industry. Public works Communications. 3rd Bureau : Supplies
Fourth Department Agriculture and colonization. Economic survey. Commerce. Labor and social security.	1st Bureau : Agriculture. Forestation. Stock-raising. Colonization. 2nd Bureau : Economic survey. 3rd Bureau : Commerce. Transportation. Memorandum, and company charters. Industrial property. 4th Bureau : Labor and social security.
Fifth Department Finance	1st Bureau : Financial policy 2nd Bureau : Budget and budget management 3rd Bureau : Taxes and customs regulations. 4th Bureau : General accounts
Sixth Department Administrative services	1st Bureau : Translation office Staff of the European administration. Honors and promotions. Ordinancing. Social assistance. 2nd Bureau : African staff 3rd Bureau : Pensions.

**List of the provinces, cities, districts and territories in the Congo
as of January 1, 1959**

Source : *Bulletin of the Belgian Congo Administration.*

6 provinces
24 districts
132 territories

925 native districts
7 cities comprising in all 32 boroughs

PROVINCE OF LEOPOLDVILLE

City: Leopoldville.

District	District	District	District	District
The Cataracts	Lower-Congo	Kwango	Kwili	Lake Leopold II
Territories	Territories	Territories	Territories	Territories
Kasangulu	Boma	Feshi	Banningville	Inongo
Luozi	Lukula	Kahemba	Gungu	Kiri
Madimba	Matadi	Kasongo-Lunda	Idiofa	Kutu
Songololo	Seke Banza	Kenge	Kikwit	Mushie
Thysville	Tshela	Popokabaka	Masi-Manimba	Oshwe

EQUATOR PROVINCE

City: Coquilhatville.

District	District	District	District
Equator	Tshuapa	Mongala	Ubangi
Territories	Territories	Territories	Territories
Basankusu	Befale	Banzerville	Bosobolo
Bikoro	Boende	Bongandanga	Budjala
Bolomba	Bokungu	Bumba	Gemena
Bomongo	Djolu	Businga	Kungu
Ingende	Ikela	Lisala	Libenge
	Monkoto		

EASTERN PROVINCE

City: Stanleyville.

District	District	District	District
Upper Congo	Lower Uele	Upper Uele	Ituri
Territories	Territories	Territories	Territories
Bafwasende	Aketi	Dungu	Aru
Banalia	Ango	Faradje	Bunia
Basoko	Bambesa	Niagara	Djugu
Isangi	Bondo	Paulis	Mahagi
Ponthierville	Buta	Wamba	Mambasa
Opala	Poko	Watsa	
Yahuma			

KIVU PROVINCE

City : Bukavu

District	District	District
South Kivu	North Kivu	Maniema
Territories	Territories	Territories
Beni	Fizi	Kabambare
Goma	Kabare	Kasongo
Lubero	Kalche	Kibombo
Masisi	Mwenga	Kindu
Rutshuru	Shabunda	Lubutu
Walikale	Uvira	Pangi
		Punia

KATANGA PROVINCE

Cities : Elisabethville
Jadotville.

District	District	District	District
Tanganika	Upper-Lomami	Lualaba	Upper-Katanga
Territories	Territories	Territories	Territories
Albertville	Bukama	Dilolo	Kambove
Baudouinville	Kabongo	Kapanga	Kasenga
Kabalo	Kamina	Kolwezi	Kipushi
Kongolo	Kaniama	Lubudi	Mitwaba
Manono	Malemba-Nkulu	Sandoa	Pweto
Nyunzu			Sakania

KASAI PROVINCE

City : Luluabourg

District	District	District	District
Kasai	Sankuru	Kabinda	Lulu
Territories	Territories	Territories	Territories
Dekese	Katako-Kombe	Bakwanga	Demba
Luebo	Kole	Gandajika	Dibaya
Mweka	Lodja	Kabinda	Dimbelenge
Port-Francqui	Lomela	Mwene-Ditu	Kazumba
Tshikapa	Lubefu	Sentery	Luisa
	Lusambo		

II – THE JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION

Source : — Data on the jurisdiction of traditional tribal laws : *the decree of September 16th, 1959.*
 — Data on the jurisdiction of the written law : *the decree of May 8th, 1958.* This decree introduces the basic reforms and, as concerns the written law, prescribes that Europeans and Congolese are answerable to the same courts.

The judicial activity

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*
 N.B. — The figures refer to the former organization which has since been modified.

Jurisdiction of the written law	Number of courts	Number of cases judged				
		Penal		Civil		Total
		First instance	Appeal	First instance	Appeal	
Police courts	139	70,357	—	2	—	70,359
District courts	26	9,355	—	—	—	9,355
Courts of the first instance	25	—	1,973	755	—	2,728
Higher courts	6	1,030	3,049	10,032	—	14,111
Courts of appeal	2	—	222	—	487	709
Courts martial	24	178	—	—	—	178
Appeal courts martial ...	6	—	55	—	—	55
Total	228	80,920	5,299	10,789	487	97,495

Jurisdiction of tribal laws	Number of courts	Number of cases judged		
		Penal		Civil
		First instance	Appeal	Total
Chieftaincy courts	554	66,963	63,593	130,556
Sector courts	741	93,447	116,223	209,670
Center courts	117	34,073	32,860	66,933
Territorial courts	140	6,816	14,397	21,213
Total	1,552	201,299	227,073	428,372

Description and area of jurisdiction of the law courts

TRADITIONAL TRIBAL COURTS

Chieftaincy courts	Courts of tribal origin ; they are officially recognized by the district commissioner or the first burgomaster. They comprise the principal courts functioning in the chieftaincies, and the secondary courts. The latter have a smaller area of jurisdiction, determined by tribal customs.
Native « sector » courts :	
a) principal courts	They are created by the district commissioner or the first burgomaster of the « sector » over which they extend jurisdiction. The « sector » is a native community formed by tribal groups too weak to continue exercising self-administration.
b) secondary courts	Tribal courts for the groups comprising the « sector ». They are officially recognized by the district commissioner or the first burgomaster ; the area of jurisdiction is determined by tribal customs.
Native center courts	They are created — and their area of jurisdiction is determined — either by the first burgomaster of the city, or by the district commissioner of communities comprising natives from different tribes.
Borough courts	They are created by the first burgomaster. Their competence extends over the borough. The first burgomaster is empowered to set up several subdivisions.
Territorial courts	One in each territory : jurisdiction extends over the territory.
City courts	One in each city : jurisdiction extends over the city.

JURISDICTION OF THE WRITTEN LAW

Police courts	Exclusively criminal courts : jurisdiction extends over the city or the territory.
District courts	Civil and criminal courts : jurisdiction extends over the city or district. (Note : furthermore, they have the competency of higher courts with regard to the traditional tribal courts.)
Courts of the first instance...	Civil and criminal courts. Area of jurisdiction defined by Royal decree.
Courts of appeal	Civil and criminal courts. Area of jurisdiction defined by Royal decree.
Courts martial	Military criminal courts. Area of jurisdiction determined by ordinance of the Governor-General.
Military courts	Military criminal courts. Area of jurisdiction is that of the courts of the first instance, in which they may have their seat.

Competence of the courts

JURISDICTION OF THE TRADITIONAL TRIBAL LAW

These courts apply the traditional tribal law insofar as they do not run counter to public order. Should the contrary occur, or should no tribal law exist, a system of equity is applied. The jurisdiction of these courts extends to natives only.

Lower courts

- civil cases : — all disputes between natives which are not expressly specified in the written law;
— all matters between natives which are submitted to these courts, with the consent of the defendant, by the district courts or courts of the first instance;
- criminal cases : — infringements committed by natives, which are prohibited either by tribal laws, or by the written law granting competence to the tribal courts: maximum sentences are one month imprisonment and a 1,000 franc fine (in some cases : two months and 2,000 francs).

Higher courts

- the principal chieftaincy and « sector » courts may revise the decisions of the secondary courts;
- the territorial or city courts may revise the decisions of the chieftaincy, «sector», center or borough courts operating in their area of jurisdiction;
- the district court is empowered to :
 - a) annul the decisions of native courts operating in its area of jurisdiction : depending on the case, it can decide the main issue, or transfer it to another court;
 - b) may revise, in the appeal, decisions of first trials brought before territorial and city courts.

JURISDICTION OF THE WRITTEN LAW

For cases subject to the written law, following the recent amendment, Europeans and Congolese are answerable indiscriminately to the same courts.

a) Civil courts

Court	First Instance	Appeal
District court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Suits involving a maximum of 50,000 francs. — Certain measures concerning guardianship of minors, absence, and adoption. — Attachments, and seizure of goods of contested ownership. 	
Court of the first instance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — all matters outside the competence of the district court. — Enforces decisions passed in other countries, and legal judgments transmitted by foreign authorities. 	Decisions of the district courts.

Court	First Instance	Appeal
Court of appeal ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Decisions reached by arbitration, but which can be appealed. — Suits against judges for denial of justice. — Infringements of the written law. Penalties applicable: maximum two months imprisonment and fines of 2,000 frs. (Increased to 4 months and 4,000 frs. in case of several infringements.) — controlled activity and residence of beggars and vagrants. Maximum one year. 	First trials judged by the courts of the first instance.
Police court		
District court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Infractions of the written law. Penalties applicable : maximum five years imprisonment and fines of 2,000 frs. 	Decisions of the police courts.
Court of the first instance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Infractions of the written law .Penalties applicable : imprisonment of over five years. 	First trials judged by district courts.
Court of appeal ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Infractions committed by the governors-general, vice-governors general, provincial governors, and career magistrates. 	First trials judged by courts of the first instance.
Court martial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Military infringements committed by members of the Armed Force, below the rank of Major. 	
Military court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Military infringements committed by officers of the Armed Force having the rank of Major or higher. 	Decisions of the courts martial.
	<p>Note : — In regions which might eventually fall under military control, the competence of the courts martial and the military courts extends to all persons and to all types of infringement.</p>	

THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions of the courts of the first instance and the courts of appeal are brought before the Supreme Court of Appeal in Belgium.

III — THE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

The ordinary budgets

A. — DISTRIBUTION OF THE ORDINARY EXPENDITURE (estimates)

Source : Department of Budgets — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Items	1957 (1)		1958 (2)		1959 (3)	
	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage
Personnel	4,590	40.65	5,066	40.73	5,605	37.94
Equipment	1,344	11.90	1,337	10.75	1,350	9.14
Other working expenses	647	5.74	715	5.75	879	5.95
Subsidies	2,403	21.81	2,743	22.05	3,694	25.01
Pensions	358	3.17	381	3.06	446	3.02
The National Debt	1,746	15.45	1,963	15.78	2,510	16.99
Payments to the Budgetary Equalization Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	145	1.28	234	1.88	287	1.95
Total	11,293	100	12,439	100	14,771	100

(1) Act of July 10, 1957 (2) Act of March 10, 1959. (3) Act of June 15, 1960.

B. — DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE (Ways and Means)

Source : Department of General Accountancy and Department of Budgets — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Items	1957 (1)		1958 (2)		1959 (3)	
	Estimates in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage	Estimates in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage	Estimates in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage
1. Assessments and taxes :						
— native taxes	361	3.21	368	2.95	361	2.44
— income taxes	3,276	28.93	3,486	27.95	3,477	23.53
— customs, excise and transit (warehousing) duties	4,817	42.51	5,401	43.31	5,398	36.52
— other assessments and taxes	476	4.20	517	4.14	487	3.28
Total of assessments and taxes	8,930	78.85	9,772	78.35	9,723	65.77
2. Income from property	170	1.50	164	1.35	157	1.06
3. Judicial and administrative receipts	960	8.48	1,111	8.91	1,140	7.71
4. Public enterprises	61	0.54	131	1.05	153	1.03
5. Yield of capital and income (income from investment)	1,204	10.63	1,289	10.34	1,110	7.51
6. Drawings on the Equalization Fund	—	—	—	—	2,000	11.28
7. Subsidy from the Belgian Treasury	—	—	—	—	500	5.64
Total	11,325	100	12,472	100	14,782	100

(1) Act of July 10, 1957 (2) Act of March 10, 1959 (3) Act of June 15, 1960

The extraordinary budgets

DISTRIBUTION OF EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE (estimates)

Source : Department of Budgets — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Items	1957 (1)		1958 (2)		1959 (3)	
	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate %	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate %	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate %
<i>A. Expenditure not provided for in the Ten Year Plan.</i>						
1. Portfolio holdings and property investments	865	12.53	762	12.80	1,083	20.26
2. Purchase of land and real estate	33	.48	4	.07	9	.17
3. Colonial defense and Armed Force	276	4.	364	6.11	308	5.76
4. Other extraordinary expenditures :						
— Building subsidies	419	6.07	302	5.07	94	1.76
— Immigration	30	.43	41	.69	31	.58
— Eradication of water hyacinths	—	—	—	—	39	.73
— Endowment to the Government University of Elisabethville	—	—	250	4.20	—	—
— Settlements in good agricultural areas	—	—	—	—	30	.55
Miscellaneous	57	.84	51	.86	40	.75
Total	1,680	24.35	1,774	29.80	1,634	30.56
<i>B. Expenditure incidental to the Ten Year Plan.</i>						
1. Transport :						
— rail	11	.16	3	.05	1	.02
— road	933	13.52	862	14.48	629	11.77
— water	186	2.69	223	3.75	277	5.18
— air	195	2.83	102	1.71	102	3.03
2. Scientific equipment and Public Utilities	1,538	22.29	544	9.14	897	16.78
3. Native housing	231	3.35	490	8.23	320	5.98
4. Electricity. Water supply	664	9.62	730	12.26	317	6.94
5. Native education	429	6.22	248	4.17	312	5.84
6. Health and medical installations	589	8.54	549	9.22	271	5.07
7. Immigration and the "Colonat" (g)	58	.84	—	—	—	—
8. Agricultural development	386	5.59	428	7.10	472	8.83
Total	5,220	75.65	4,174	70.20	3,712	69.44
Total of extraordinary expenditures	6,900	100	5,953	100	5,346	100

(1) Appropriations specified by the Act of July 10, 1957, and supplementary appropriations.

(2) Appropriations specified by the Act of March 10, 1954, and supplementary appropriations.

(3) Appropriations specified by the Act of June 15, 1960.

Trend of the Belgian Congo budgets from 1939 to 1958

Source : Department of Budgets — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

ORDINARY BUDGETS

Fiscal Year	Receipts in millions of francs	Expenditures (in millions of francs)			Surplus	Deficit
		Ordinary expenditures	Payments to the Bud- getary Equa- lization Fund	Total		
1939.....	744	727	—	727	17	—
1940.....	911	734	5	739	172	—
1941.....	1,244	942	—	942	302	—
1942.....	1,507	1,305	5	1,310	287	—
1943.....	1,938	1,515	10	1,555	383	—
1944.....	2,338	1,675	10	1,685	653	—
1945.....	2,077	2,033	10	2,043	34	—
1946.....	2,264	2,129	10	2,139	125	—
1947.....	4,173	2,901	810	3,711	462	—
1948.....	5,328	3,681	812	4,493	835	—
1949.....	5,336	4,101	450	4,551	785	—
1950.....	5,415	4,294	600	4,894	521	—
1951.....	8,048	5,334	1,600	6,334	1,714	—
1952.....	8,371	6,195	800	6,995	1,376	—
1953.....	10,359	7,154	600	7,754	2,605	—
1954.....	9,897	7,532	—	7,532	2,365	—
1955.....	10,760	8,747	400	9,547	1,213	—
1956.....	11,901	10,415	+ 400 (2)	11,315	586	—
		600				
1957.....	11,677	12,274	+ 300 (2)	12,274	—	597
1958 (1).....	10,768	12,936	—	12,936	—	2,168

(1) Fiscal year 1958 : provisional figures up to August 31, 1959.

(2) Appropriation for the Special Amortization Fund for the Belgian Congo National Debt

EXTRAORDINARY BUDGETS

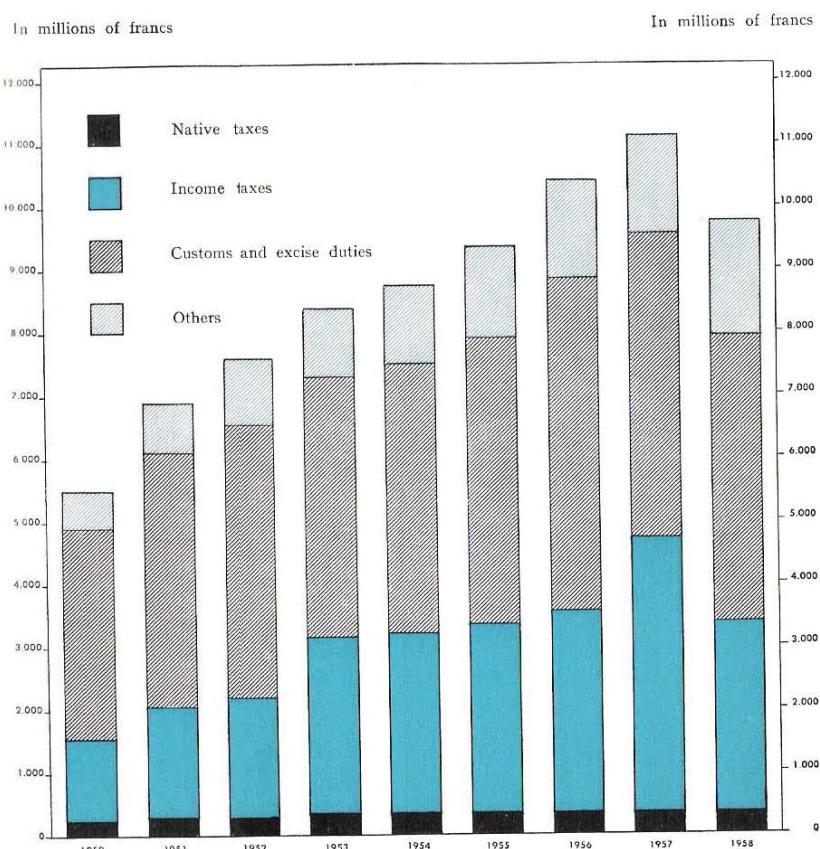
Acts	Receipts (in millions of francs)			Expenditures (in millions of francs)	
	Extra- ordinary	Obtained from loans	Total	Total	Amount ear- marked for the Ten Year Plan
1939.....	63	3	66	44	—
1940.....	34	—	34	644	—
1941.....	93	—	93	893	—
1942.....	105	—	105	841	—
1943.....	124	—	124	498	—
1944.....	154	—	154	643	—
1945.....	227	—	227	1,232	—
1946.....	140	—	140	2,659	—
1947.....	950	1,200	2,150	495	—
1948.....	64	—	64	1,059	—
1949.....	960	—	960	2,245	—
1950.....	336	3,363	3,699	6,579	6,050
1951.....	65	202	265	4,078	3,006
1952.....	578	852	1,430	3,896	2,529
1953.....	116	2,101	2,217	7,030	5,567
1954.....	537	5,398	5,935	4,764	3,974
1955.....	309	5,936	6,245	6,685	5,427
1956.....	520	6,721	7,241	7,654	4,301
1957 (1).....	317	863	1,234	4,868	3,435
1958 (1).....	263	8,820	9,083	3,018	1,812

(1) 1957, 1958 : provisional figures up to the end of June, 1959.

Trend of the internal revenue from 1950 to 1958

Source : Department of Statistics — Belgian Congo Government.

Note — The internal revenues appear in this diagram by calendar : no account has been taken of the fiscal years. In the Congo, the normal budgetary year extends from January 1st to October 31st of the following year ; the indirect taxes (customs and excise duties, etc.) are chiefly collected from January 1st to December 31st ; the direct taxes are mostly collected during the second year.



Trend of the public debt from 1939 to 1958

Source : Department of Finance — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Year	Consolidated debt (loans) in millions of francs	Floating debt (Treasury bonds) in millions of francs	Direct debt (consolidated debt + floating debt) in millions of francs
1939.....	3,993.—	480.—	4,473.—
1940.....	3,979.8	526.—	4,505.8
1941.....	3,968.1	568.2	4,536.3
1942.....	3,943.7	561.2	4,504.9
1943.....	3,917.7	557.2	4,474.9
1944.....	3,907.—	415.7	4,322.7
1945.....	3,862.2	23.5	3,885.7
1946.....	3,832.7	—	3,832.7
1947.....	2,903.4	1,625.—	4,428.4
1948.....	2,774.9	1,400.—	4,174.9
1949.....	2,800.—	800.—	3,690.—
1950.....	6,242.—	2,495.—	8,737.—
1951.....	6,189.—	4,400.—	10,589.1
1952.....	8,225.3	7,135.—	15,360.3
1953.....	10,027.1	5,390.—	15,417.1
1954.....	15,358.7	5,060.—	21,318.7
1955.....	20,774.9	5,707.—	26,481.9
1956.....	27,256.5	5,460.—	32,716.5
1957.....	27,647.9	3,793.8	31,441.7
1958.....	34,588.—	7,958.3	42,546.3

Trend of the Belgian Congo portfolio holdings from 1952 to 1958

Source : Department of Finance — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Year	Estimates in millions of francs	Portfolio receipts in millions of francs
1952.....	13,848.2	453.5
1953.....	18,933.1	718.2
1954.....	23,865.6	881.6
1955.....	27,526.—	1,045.3
1956.....	31,125.—	1,185.4
1957.....	35,629.—	1,592.1
1958.....	37,530.—	1,266.5

Composition of the Belgian Congo portfolio holdings (estimate for 1958)

Source : Department of Finance — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Sectors in which the Belgian Congo holds shares	Value in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage
Banks and finance organizations	660	1.76
Transport	12,289	32.77
Investment companies and establishments	10,053	26.81
Real estate and public works	1,132	3.02
Mining companies	6,656	17.75
Agriculture, fisheries, stock-raising	397	1.06
Water and electricity	4,638	12.28
Government loans	1,487	3.97
Miscellaneous	218	.58
Total	37,530	100

Annual position of the budgetary equalization fund since 1945

Source : Supplements of the Bulletin Officiel du Congo Belge.

Note — Position in millions of francs as it appears at the end of each year.

December 31	Origin of receipts				Total
	Transfers from the credit balance of the economic crisis fund and final settlement of the 1937 ordinary budget	Partial profit of the revaluation of the gold coin and bullion of the Banque Centrale du Congo Belge	Appropriations from the Belgian Congo ordinary budget	Budgetary surpluses earmarked for the Fund. (3)	
1945.....	75.2	—	—	1,898.2	1,973.4
1946.....	75.2	—	10	1,972.2	2,057.4
1947.....	75.2	—	820	1,972.2	2,867.3
1948.....	75.2	—	1,632.3	1,972.2	3,679.7
1949.....	75.2	—	2,082.3	1,972.2	4,129.7
1950.....	75.2	—	2,682.3	1,972.2	4,729.7
1951.....	82.1 (1)	245 (2)	3,682.3	1,972.2	5,981.6
1952.....	82.1	245	4,482.3	1,972.2	6,781.6
1953.....	82.1	245	5,082.3	1,972.2	7,381.6
1954.....	82.1	245	5,082.3	1,972.2	7,381.6
1955.....	82.1	245	5,382.3	1,972.2	7,681.6
1956.....	82.1	245	6,082.3	1,972.2	8,381.6
1957.....	82.1	245	6,082.3	1,972.2	8,381.6
1958.....	82.1	245	—	—	—

(1) Definite balance of the 1947 ordinary budget (plus 6,900,000).

(2) Act passed on January 4, 1951.

(3) Budgetary surpluses from 1939 to 1946 specified by a Finance Act.

Monetary stock in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi from 1952 to 1958 (in millions of francs)

Source : B.C.C.B. bulletin.

As of December 31	Paper circulation	Deposits				Gross monetary stock (f=a+b+c+d+e)	Deduction for duplication (g)	Net monetary stock (h=f-g)			
		Banks		Postal checking accounts (e)							
		Private	Banque Centrale								
1952.....	4,202	8,586	4,570	2,610	1,161	21,129	2,610	18,519			
1953.....	4,458	8,873	4,559	4,463	787	23,140	3,578	19,562			
1954.....	4,785	9,395	5,425	4,131	564	24,300	2,886	21,414			
1955.....	5,017	8,921	6,429	3,006	680	24,083	1,894	22,189			
1956.....	5,495	9,267	5,854	2,599	511	23,636	1,249	22,387			
1957.....	5,885	8,819	3,339	1,984	703	20,730	923	19,807			
1958.....	5,733	8,323 (2)	2,414	2,090	871	19,431	1,045	18,386			

(1) Including deposits made by financial companies.

(2) Including 28 million francs on call at the Caisse d'Epargne du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (g).

Distribution of credit

Source : Reports of the organizations studied.

Year	Credit granted, in millions of francs				Utilization		
	Banks	Savings Bank	Société de Crédit au Colonat et à l'Industrie (g)	Other institutions (i)	Total	Public sector	Private sector
1952.....	8,883	1,012	202	1,618	11,775	5,639	6,136
1953.....	8,871	1,301	293	2,572	13,037	7,042	5,995
1954.....	10,829	2,326	324	3,439	16,918	8,353	8,565
1955.....	11,191	2,517	436	3,746	17,890	10,004	7,886
1956.....	12,278	2,924	530	4,484	20,216	10,544	9,672
1957.....	10,596	3,506	622	5,491	20,215	8,705	11,510
1958.....	11,577	3,672	805	10,096	26,150	14,123	12,027

(i) Pension Fund, Loan Fund, Caisse de Réserve Cotonnière (g).

Development of the Savings Bank deposits (in millions of francs)

Source : Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Savings Bank.

Year	Non-native deposits			Native deposits			Overall total	
	Deposited by		Total	Deposited by		Total		
	Private persons	Establishments		Private persons	Establishments			
Founded on June 10, 1950								
1951.....	59	236	295	60	332	392	637	
1952.....	193	187	380	103	398	501	881	
1953.....	324	236	560	135	431	566	1,126	
1954.....	397	1,092	1,489	163	535	698	2,187	
1955.....	523	1,286	1,809	220	454	674	2,483	
1956.....	732	1,348	2,080	315	575	890	2,970	
1957.....	999	929	1,928	521	760	1,281	3,209	
1958.....	1,138	665	1,803	636	692	1,328	3,031	

Banks in Belgian Congo

Source : The banks.

Banks of issue	Head office	Branches and agencies
<i>Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (B.C.C.B.R.U.) founded on September 29, 1951. Capital: 150,000,000 francs.</i>	Leopoldville	Bukavu, Coquilhatville, Elisabethville, Luluabourg, Stanleyville, Albertville, Boma, Bumba, Bunia, Buta, Goma, Jadotville, Kamina, Kikwit, Kindu, Libenge, Matadi, Paulis.
<i>Private banks</i>	<i>Head offices</i>	<i>Branches and agencies</i>
<i>Banque Belge d'Afrique (E.B.A.) (B.B.A.) founded on August 23, 1929. (took over the activities of the Crédit Général Congolais, founded in 1920). Capital: 144,000,000 francs.</i>	Leopoldville	Aketi, Albertville, Boma, Bukavu, Coquilhatville, Elisabethville, Goma, Jadotville, Kindu, Kolwezi, Leopoldville, Luluabourg, Matadi, Paulis, Stanleyville.
<i>Banque du Congo Belge (B.C.B.) (B.C.B.) founded on January 11, 1909. Capital: 400,000,000 francs.</i>	Leopoldville	Albertville, Boma, Bukavu, Bumba, Bunia, Buta, Bumtembo, Coquilhatville, Elisabethville, Gemena, Goma, Jadotville, Kamina, Kikwit, Kindu, Kolwezi, Luluabourg, Matadi, Paulis, Stanleyville.
<i>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</i> Branch of the French bank under the same name. Opened in 1954. Capital: 6,544,000,000 francs.	Paris	Leopoldville
<i>Société Congolaise de Banque (Socobanque)</i> founded on December 24, 1947. Capital: 100,000,000 francs.	Leopoldville	Bukavu, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, Goma.
<i>Crédit Congolais</i> founded in September 28, 1951. Capital: 40,000,000 francs.	Leopoldville	Stanleyville.
<i>Kredietbank Congo</i> founded on April 28, 1945. Took over the activities of the Banque Congolaise pour l'Industrie, le Commerce et l'Agriculture, founded on October 5, and the branch of the Kredietbank in Leopoldville. Capital: 40,000,000 francs.	Leopoldville	Bukavu, Elisabethville, Stanleyville.

IV – THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION

Source : *The Congolese Army headquarters.*

The Congolese Armed Forces personnel

The effectives :

Officers	444
Non-commissioned officers	599
Troops	22,403

The annual contingent :

Drafted servicemen	0
Volunteers	3,462
Re-enlisted	2,056

Effectives of the Belgian Armed Forces in Africa :

Belgian military personnel	1,019
Congolese civilian personnel	4,199

Educational and social organization

1. — ACTIVITY OF THE CONGOLESE ARMED FORCES.

Vocational training :

Accountants	Plumbers	Writers editors
Typists	Electricians	Business machine operators
Monitors	Assistant nurses	Draftsmen
Radio fitters	Firearms repairers	Journalists
Electric mechanics	Printers	Mechanics (all types)
Wireless operators	Musicians	Fuselage cover technicians
Masons	Photographers	Nurses
Painters	Radio announcers and speakers	Drivers
Carpenters		

Educational organization :

- 50 nursery schools
- 18 primary schools of which 5 follow a Belgian curriculum.
- 1 school offering a complete general program and comprising :
 - a school for the children of the Army personnel.
 - an officers training school.
- Courses for adults exist in each unit.

Other activities :

- 50 welfare centers, of which five are government organizations.
- 21 « cercles d'études » (study clubs).
- 1 or more sports teams (football, volley-ball, basketball, athletics) in each of the 76 camps.
- 30 scout troops.
- 41 libraries.
- 48 motion picture theatres

Radio broadcasts : 182 hours a year of special broadcasts for soldiers.
56 public loud-speakers and 83 canteen radios.

Publications : various pamphlets and a newspaper entitled « Nsango ya Bisu » edited for Congolese soldiers and veterans (circulation : 22,000 copies every fifteen days.)

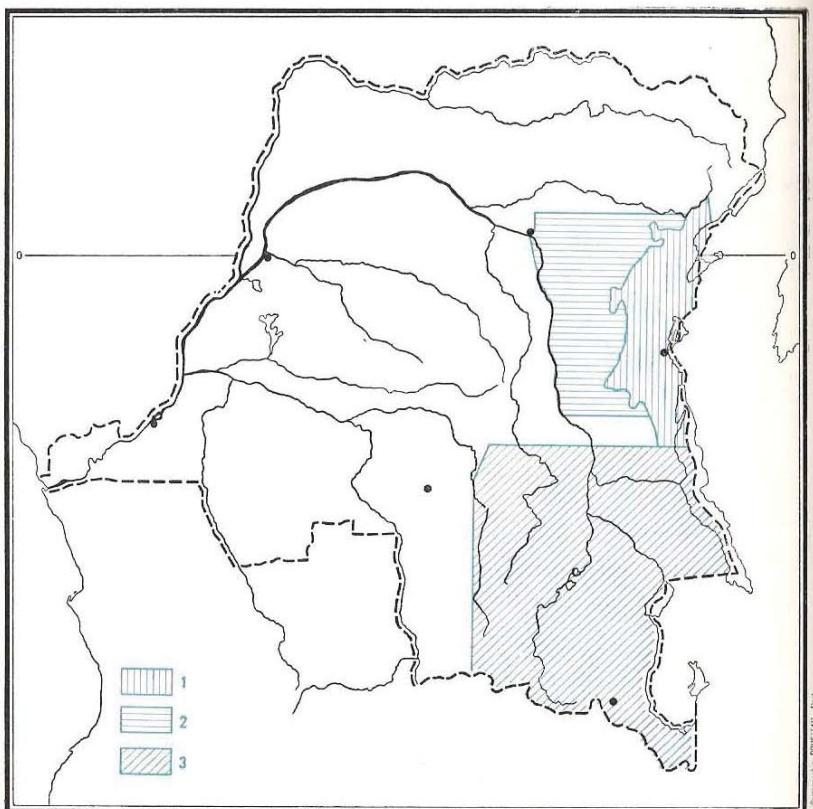
2. — SERVICES OF THE BELGIAN ARMED FORCES IN AFRICA

- Primary, vocational and pre-vocational training schools enrolling 2,000 pupils.
- 5 welfare centers benefiting 2,000 women

V – THE LAND POLICY

Areas of the concession-granting authorities

Source : Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.



Area of the Comité National du Kivu (g).

Area of the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains (g)

Area of the Comité Spécial du Katanga

Landed property revenue

Sources : — Department of Finance — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
— Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

FISCAL RETURNS FROM LANDED PROPERTY

Ways and Means budget of Belgian Congo Fiscal year 1958 (position as of Aug. 31, 1959)	Amounts collected (in millions of francs)
Rental from government-owned land	57.9
Registration and transfer taxes	51.7
Taxes on licences for felling trees	63.4
Taxes on harvesting licences	1.3
Taxes on prospecting licences1
Mining taxes1
Total ...	174.5

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIVE COMMUNITIES

Budget for the Belgian Congo's ordinary expenditures Fiscal year 1958	Amount (in millions of francs)
Receipts from licences for purchasing wood from natives2
Part of the forestry taxes	8.2
Part of the reforestation taxes	2.1
Receipts from fishing permits7
Total ...	11.2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAPITAL AND REVENUE OF MINING COMPANIES IN 1957

Beneficiaries	Distribution of capital in %	Distribution of profits (in millions of francs)				
		Dividends	Taxes	Reserves and assets	Directors' percentage of profits : bonuses	Total
Belgian Congo Government	8.60	340.80	not	—	—	...
Comité Spécial du Katanga	22.10	571.86	ana-	—	—	...
Comité National du Kivu03	.83				
Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains (g)60	17.50	lysed	—	—	...
Total of concession-granting authorities	31.33	930.99	555	—	—	1,485.99
Private persons and companies	68.67	1,812.01	—	722	191	2,775.01
Total	100.—	2,743.—	555	722	191	4,261.—

Congolese landed property conceded to private or government-sponsored enterprises

Sources : — Department of Land Management ; Belgian Congo Government.
 — Comité Spécial du Katanga.
 — Comité National du Kivu.

LAND

Conceded to private individuals or to private and government-sponsored enterprises	Area (in acres)	
	During the year	Total
in 1957		
by the government	796,463	3,859,885
by the Comité Spécial du Katanga	36,417	1,961,485
by the Comité National du Kivu	37,848	277,090
Total ..	870,728	6,098,460
Total in 1958	623,784	6,722,244

N.B. The figures for the areas conceded by the concession-granting authorities were not available for 1958 when this table was prepared.

that is, 1.16 % of the country's total area.

Landed property sold to private individuals or to private and government-sponsored enterprises	Area (in acres)	
	During the year	Total
in 1957		
by the government	58,434	2,846,829
by the Comité Spécial du Katanga	22,177	1,846,937
by the Comité National du Kivu	6,969	64,700
Total ..	87,580	4,758,466
Total in 1958 ...	106,043	4,864,509

N.B. The figures for the areas sold by the concession-granting authorities were not available for 1958 when this table was prepared.

that is: 84 % of the country's total area.

Beneficiaries of land cessions and concessions (statistics for 1958)	Area (in acres)	
	Conceded land	Sold land
Companies	2,842,890	3,744,059
Government and government - sponsored enterprises	2,616,737	207,079
Colonists (individuals and groups)	995,003	685,962
Missions and public utility establishments	267,614	227,409
Total ...	6,722,244	4,864,509

WATERS

Number of concessions granted (System established by the Act of May 6, 1952)	
in 1958	total
33	214

MINES

Note : — The figures given below apply only to the areas managed by the Comité Spécial du Katanga and the Comité National du Kivu. They can be estimated to represent about four-fifths of the total. Statistics were not available for the other sectors which are much less important.

Mining land
As of December 31, 1957,
— were open to public prospecting
— were covered by special prospecting licences ...
— were reserved for mining concessions

The following licences were granted :

- 48 general licences for prospecting;
- 321 special licences for prospecting;
- 203 mining licences;
- 1 licence for the treatment of mining products.

FORESTS

Exploited forest areas
As of December 3, 1958, these areas were being worked :
— system of public adjudication
— under government management
— under licences for cutting wood
— under forest concessions
Total ...
366 acres
6,118 acres
1,496,878 acres
159,211 acres
1,662,573 acres

VI — THE GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SERVICES

Meteorological Department

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Network	Number	Activity
Meteorological centers	3	Weather forecast.
Leopoldville		
Elisabethville		
Stanleyville		
Congolese synoptic network		Aviation safety.
Observation stations :		
Day and night	5	
From 3 a.m. to 6 p.m. G.M.T.	28	
From 3 a.m. to 3 p.m. G.M.T.	8	
From 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. G.M.T.	57	
	98	
Climatological observations		Climatological statistics
Thermo-rain-gauge stations	299	
Rain-gauge stations	631	
	930	
Applied geophysics.		
Aerology :		
Leopoldville and Elisabethville centers	2	Radio soundings every second day, radio wind-gauge daily. 3 soundings daily.
Optic theodolite sounding stations	21	
Ionosphere		
Stations	3	Ionospheric soundings and forecasts.
Leopoldville		
Elisabethville		
Bunia		
Radiation		
Main centers	3	Insolation measuring. Study of the fitness for habitation, air-conditioning of buildings, and the utilization of solar energy. N.B. — Leopoldville: International Center in Africa for Calibration in terms of Radiation.
Leopoldville		
Elisabethville		
Bunia		
Stations for insolation measurement ...	46	
Terrestrial magnetism and gravimetry.		
Geomagnetic observations	2	Calculations: lunar tide. General adjustment of the Congolese gravimetric network.
Leopoldville		
Elisabethville		

Activity of the Town Planning Department

Source : Department of Town Planning — Belgian Congo Government.

Plans approved as of December 31, 1958

Province	Regional plans		Local plans		Individual plans	
	Number	Area (in sq. miles)	Number	Area (in sq. miles)	Number	Area (in acres)
Leopoldville	1	135	4	173	4	436
Equator	—	—	2	25	5	615
Eastern	—	—	1	8	2	310
Kivu	—	—	1	4	2	163
Katanga	—	—	4	317	1	144
Kasai	—	—	1	14	—	—
Total	1	135	13	541	14	1,668

Plans Under Study as of December 31, 1958

Province	Regional plans		Local plans		Individual plans	
	Number	Area (in sq. miles)	Number	Area (in sq. miles)	Number	Area (in acres)
Leopoldville	1	135	6	590	6	883
Equator	—	—	1	9	4	524
Eastern	—	—	6	123	—	—
Kivu	—	—	7	116	—	—
Katanga	—	—	2	84	20	9,006
Kasai	—	—	2	?	1	?
Total	1	135	24	over 922	31	over 10,413

Overall total : 28 approved plans covering about 679 sq. miles.
51 plans under study covering over 1,073 sq. miles.

The postal service

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

Mileage of the postal delivery service

By air	20,817 miles
By water :	
— boats	8,715 miles
— whale-boats and pirogues	267 miles
By rail	3,215 miles
By road :	
— motor vehicles	22,686 miles
— bicycles	2,880 miles
	Total ... 58,580 miles

Postal activity

Mail	Number of letters carried	Number of parcels carried
Domestic service: regular mail	25,337,550	255,719
airmail	12,141,100	71,013
International service: regular mail	8,526,920	213,594
airmail	13,922,000	37,753
Total ...	59,927,570	578,079

Money orders

Money orders	Number issued	Value of transactions
Domestic service	329,833	319,609,510 frs.
International service	180,866	214,950,955 frs.
Total ...	510,699	534,560,465 frs.

Postal checking accounts

Number of accounts	7,500
Number of transactions ...	1,080,381
Value of transactions ...	28,000,000,000 frs

Weight of airmail

Domestic service	2,974,418 lbs.
International service	348,161 lbs.
Total ...	3,322,579 lbs.

The telegraph service

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

The telegraph system

Number of telegraph offices	206	Number of international circuits ...	12
Number of wireless stations :			
— public service	161	Number of international Telex circuits	3
— private stations used by the public service	112	Number of Telex service subscribers	40

The activity

Telegrams	Telex messages	Number	Utilization in minutes
Number sent and received	4,992,536	sent	6,474
		received	6,369
		Total ...	12,843
			91,316

The telephone service

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

The telephone system

Number of networks	38	Number of subscribers	12,786
(of which 10 are automatic)		Number of telephones in service	24,951
Number of domestic radiophonic circuits	25		
Number of international telephone circuits	9		
Number of international radiophonic circuits	8		

The activity

Communications	Number	Duration in minutes
Local	28,903,730	not registered
Regional	353,647	1,708,311
Interurban	47,986	251,360
International	40,949	187,861

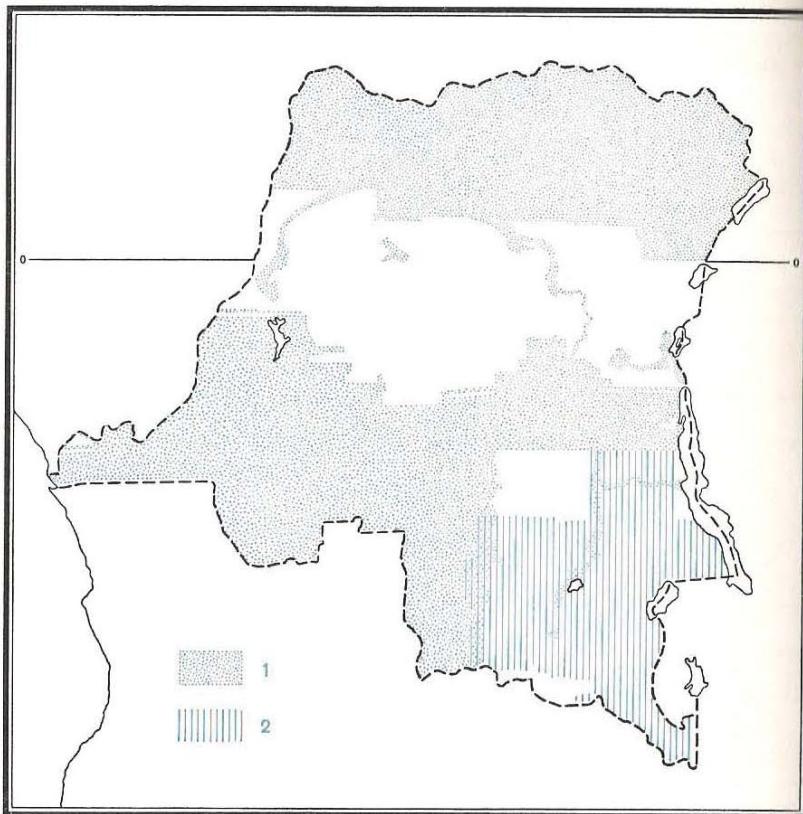
Telecommunications service for aviation safety

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

Number of :	
— receiving hours	119,934
— sending hours	78,897
— wireless beacon hours	72,844
— domestic telegrams deposited	440,252

Areas covered by aerial photography

Source : Institut Géographique du Congo Belge.



1. Areas photographed with the assistance of the « Institut Géographique du Congo Belge ».

2. Areas photographed with the assistance of the « Comité Spécial du Katanga »

Public Works investments from 1950 to 1958

Source : Secretariat of the Ten Year Plan.

Year	Appropriations under the Ten Year Plan as of Dec. 31 of each year (In millions of francs)					
	Public buildings	Bridges and highways	Waterways	Aeronautics	Others	Total
1950	147	139	34	14	129	463
1951	1,035	470	112	325	327	2,269
1952	825	684	113	19	504	2,145
1953	809	700	560	248	413	2,730
1954	761	650	344	230	596	2,581
1955	1,038	855	528	136	589	3,146
1956	1,368	1,221	250	347	664	3,850
1957	1,060	865	182	249	791	3,147
1958	1,267	824	193	282	678	3,244
	8,310	6,408	2,316	1,850	4,691	23,575

VII – GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

The major government-sponsored organizations

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Source : *Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.*

Office des Cités Africaines (O.C.A.).
Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène (F.B.I.).
Fonds des Invalidités du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (FONCOLIN).
Caisse des Pensions et Allocations Familiales pour Employés du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.
Fonds Colonial d'Allocations pour Employés du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.
Fonds spécial d'Allocations pour Employés du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.
Caisse des Pensions des Travailleurs du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.
Fonds du Roi.
Fonds des victimes militaires des campagnes d'Afrique.

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

Comité Spécial du (C.S.K.), concession-granting authority.
Comité National du Kivu (C.N.Ki.), concession-granting authority.
Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains (C.F.L.), concession-granting authority.
Office d'Exploitation des Transports Coloniaux (OTRACO).
Régie des Distributions d'Eau et d'Électricité du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (REGIDESO).
Société de Crédit au Colonat et à l'Industrie (S.C.C.I.).
Caisse d'Epargne du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (CADECO).
Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (B.C.C.B.R.U.).
Office des Produits Agricoles du Kivu (O.P.A.K.).
Office des Produits Agricoles de Stanleyville (O.P.A.S.).
Office du Café Robusta — Léopoldville (O.C.R.).

Caisse de Réserve Cotonnière.

Office du Tourisme pour le Congo Belge et le Ruanda-Urundi.

Office des Produits à Costermansville (O.P.A.C.).

Institut National d'Etudes pour le Développement du Bas-Congo (INSTITINGA).

Inga.

SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fonds Reine Elisabeth pour l'Assistance Médicale aux Indigènes du Congo Belge (FOREAMI).
Institut de Médecine Tropicale Prince Léopold.
Croix-Rouge du Congo (C.R.B.).
Fondation médicale de l'Université de Louvain au Congo (FOMULAC).
Centre médical et scientifique de l'Université de Bruxelles au Congo (CEMUBAC).
Fondation Père Damien (FOPERDA).
Fonds social du Kivu.
Université Officielle du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.
Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge (I.P.N.C.B.).
Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique au Congo Belge (INEAC).
Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale (I.R.S.A.C.).
Institut Universitaire des Territoires d'Outre-Mer (INUTOM).
Office de l'Information et des Relations Publiques pour le Congo Belge et le Ruanda-Urundi (INFORCONGO).
Institut Géographique du Congo Belge.
Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outremer (A.R.S.O.).

PART IV
ECONOMIC ASPECTS

I — INVESTMENTS AND THE NATIONAL INCOME

The National Income of Belgian Congo from 1950 to 1958

Source : B.C.C.B. reports.

Year	National Income (in millions of francs)	Revenue of the non- native economy (in millions of francs)	% of the total	Revenue of the native economy (in millions of francs)	% of the total
1950	29,310	15,820	54	13,490	46
1951	38,080	20,350	53	17,730	47
1952	41,540	21,010	51	20,530	49
1953	42,510	20,260	48	22,250	52
1954	44,560	21,250	49	23,310	51
1955	47,340	22,260	47	25,080	53
1956	49,530	22,990	46	26,540	54
1957	48,820	21,410	44	27,410	56
1958	48,050	20,170	42	27,880	58

Rise of the native standard of living from 1950 to 1958

Sources : — B.C.C.B. bulletin.

— Bulletin of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi statistics.

Year	Nominal value of native consumption in %	Official cost of living index in Belgian Congo	Actual value of native consumption weighted by the cost of living index
1950	100	100	100
1951	137.2	108	127
1952	159.4	118.6	134.4
1953	172.1	118.9	144.8
1954	178	118.8	149.8
1955	194.2	118.3	164.1
1956	205	119.4	171.7
1957	209.7	119.1	176.1
1958	214.2	121	177

Gross fixed investments from 1950 to 1958 (1)

Source : B.C.C.B. bulletin.

Year	Government and government-spon- sored (in millions of francs)	Private (in millions of francs)	Total (in millions of francs)	Proportionate % of gross national expenditure
1950	2,250	5,260	7,510	22.2
1951	4,300	6,760	11,120	24.8
1952	5,190	9,580	15,770	29.9
1953	6,770	9,500	16,270	31.8
1954	7,280	7,970	15,250	28.2
1955	6,970	8,720	15,690	27.2
1956	6,810	9,510	16,320	26.7
1957	7,190	9,230	16,420	27.2
1958	6,930	7,340	14,270	23.9

(1) Fixed investments : tied-up (e.g. equipment) as opposed to liquid assets (stocks).
Gross investments : amortization not deducted.

Gross contribution of capital by private companies in Belgian Congo Total amount from 1887 to 1958 (paid-up capital)

Source : Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

NOTE : The figures have been established in Belgian francs as of 1950, starting with the ratio based on the import price index of Belgian Congo.
They take into account the founding of companies, increases of capital and previous paid up subscriptions which were listed in an official publication, with the exclusion of the revaluation of assets, the merging and transformation of companies.

Branch of economic activity	Paid-up capital (in millions of francs)	% of total
Commerce, banking, insurance, real estate	24,045	28.7
Mining industry	17,184	20.5
Transportation, warehousing, communica- tions	14,022	16.8
Manufacturing industry	13,757	16.5
Agriculture	9,548	11.4
Water, gas, electricity, sanitary service ...	2,623	3.1
Construction	1,997	2.4
Public utilities	473	0.6
Total ...	83,649(2)	100

(2) This figure does not include public investments, reserves not converted into capital, or pri-
vate investments not listed in the official publications. Moreover, from this total must be
deducted the reductions of capital (total reductions from 1887 to 1958 — 8,154,000,000, of
which 700 million account for cancelled capital) and the liquidation of companies (total a-
mount from 1887 to 1958 — 4,005,000,000 francs of nominal capital).

II — COMMERCE

1. — THE HOME MARKET

Definitions of the terms used in the following tables

Trading centers (Centres de négoces) : the first officially recognized stage of business activity in tribal communities. These centers are established on land belonging to the natives, and are under the control of the territorial administration.

Commercial centers (Centres commerciaux) : the second official stage of business activity, which has a more important development. These centers are set up on government-owned land, and rent is paid to the concession-granting authorities.

Firm (Firme) : any corporate body engaged in a commercial, industrial or agricultural activity.

Establishment (Etablissement) : any type of installation belonging to a specific firm.

Extent of commercial occupation in Belgian Congo

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958*.

Provinces	Number of trading centers	Number of commercial centers	Number of commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments
Leopoldville	—	612	14,474
Equator	—	527	2,888
Eastern	530	196	7,246
Kivu	273	226	4,810
Katanga	454	218	13,874
Kasai	—	730	6,330
Total ...	1,257	2,509	49,622

Ownership of commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments and firms from 1950 to 1958

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958*.

Owned by	Firms		Establishments	
	Number	Proportionate %	Number	Proportionate %
Belgians	5,651	17.6	11,899	24
Natives	19,517	60.9	20,904	42.1
Foreigners { from neighboring countries	2,166	6.8	2,238	4.5
{ from other countries	4,720	14.7	14,581	29.4
Total ...	32,054	100	49,622	100

Increase of commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments from 1950 to 1958

Source : — *Report to Parliament*,
— *Statistics ; Governor General's speech*.

Year	Establishments Owned by :				Total	
	Belgians		Natives			
	From neighboring countries	from other countries	Foreigners			
1950	8,186	2,650(*)	(*)	10,387	21,223	
1951	9,401	3,902(*)	(*)	11,898	25,201	
1952	10,084	5,555(*)	(*)	13,113	28,752	
1953	10,014	6,532(*)	(*)	13,639	30,185	
1954	11,148	7,277	1,306	13,628	33,359	
1955	11,673	10,160	1,333	13,701	36,867	
1956	11,237	14,241	1,823	13,826	41,117	
1957	12,089	16,452	2,233	14,139	44,913	
1958	11,899	20,904	2,238	14,581	49,622	

(*) Establishments belonging to nationals and natives from neighboring territories have only been recorded separately since 1954.

Contribution of native and non-native commercial activity to gross national production from 1950 to 1958

Source : *B.C.C.B. bulletin*.

Year	Income from non-native commercial activity		Income from native commercial activity		Total income from commercial activity (in francs)
	in millions of francs	% of the total	in millions of francs	% of the total	
1950	3,000	93.5	210	6.5	3,210
1951	3,800	92.7	300	7.3	4,100
1952	3,680	87.0	550	13.	4,230
1953	3,720	85.1	650	14.9	4,370
1954	3,780	84.4	700	15.6	4,480
1955	3,670	82.7	770	17.3	4,440
1956	3,930	80.7	940	19.3	4,870
1957	4,100	79.6	1,050	20.4	5,150
1958	3,470	74.3	1,200	25.7	4,670

2. — FOREIGN TRADE

Note — In this sphere, due to the customs union existing between the two countries, the data cover Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in the aggregate.

Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi exports

LEADING EXPORT PRODUCTS (listed according to value)	Value in millions of francs	Volume in tons
MINING PRODUCTS	11,210	802,255
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— copper	5,341.1	264,433
— diamonds	1,473.7	4(1)
— cassiterite	703.2	11,349
— gold	578.9	13
— manganese ore	445.6	351,363
— zinc	413.6	56,561
— zinc ore	255.2	2,844
— tin	117.4	92,246
— tungsten ore	85.1	1,322
VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS ; VEGETABLE OILS	6,430	581,162
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— coffee	2,815.6	77,826
— crude palm oil	1,440.2	159,624
— palm-nut oil	679.9	63,819
— oil-cakes	237.6	104,772
— bleached palm oil	234.8	21,719
— palm nuts	220.8	42,158
— cacao	201.1	5,372
— tea	79.5	2,717
— peanut oil	79.2	6,938
— cotton-seed oil	70.6	6,983
— bananas	57.5	31,362
OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	2,420	251,865
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— cotton	1,080	39,782
— rubber	849.5	38,679
— timber and allied products	301.9	158,344
— urena and punga fibres	80.6	6,983
OTHER PRODUCTS (industrial and sundry)	521	48,608
TOTAL...	20,581	1,684,090

(1) 15,097,207 carats.

Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi imports

Source : *Foreign trade statistics*

LEADING IMPORTS (listed according to value)	Value in millions of francs	Volume in tons
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	6,181.4	92,948
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— boilers, machines and engines	2,154	31,771
— automobiles, tractors, bicycles	1,681	28,636
— electrical machinery and apparatus	1,081	18,170
— rolling stock and railway equipment	555.5	10,943
— river and ocean transportation equipment	383	332
— air transportation equipment	182	758
— precision instruments and apparatus	85	1,983
ORES, BASE METALS AND METAL WARES	4,145.6	1,195,388
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— cast iron and steel	1,687.5	156,426
— mineral oils and by-products	1,377.5	528,014
— tools and other base metal articles	399	10,814
— coal	172.8	147,868
— cement	132.7	253,435
— salt	76	53,242
NON-EDIBLE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AND ARTIFICIAL TEXTILES	3,120	75,871
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— cotton	881.8	8,320
— paper and products	410.8	
— artificial, synthetic, staple fibre and endless thread textiles	384.7	6,493
— clothing and other fabric articles	361	6,370
— rubber and products	354.5	6,104
— tobacco	195.3	6,355
— lumber and products	50.8	9,766

LEADING IMPORTS (listed according to value)	Value in millions of francs	Volume in tons
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD PRODUCTS	2,296.1	194,530
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— flour mill products	421.1	61,884
— fish, shell-fish and molluscs	377.7	31,898
— milk and dairy products : eggs	287.5	12,072
— meat	215.3	8,448
— beverages and alcohol	173.5	12,975
— processed meat and fish	164.7	7,524
— vegetables and food plants	111.4	21,579
— sugar and confectionary	85	9,608
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	1,305.4	76,316
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— pharmaceutical products	324.2	3,129
— plastic and products	142.4	4,167
— inorganic chemical products	136.8	23,312
— colors and varnishes	117.7	4,167
— explosives and inflammable products	116.7	4,301
— soap and other cleaning products	92.2	5,416
— fertilizers	56.7	16,735
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS...	262.1	28,840
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— glass and products	118.2	10,151
— bricks, roofing tiles and other ceramics ...	103	14,582
Other products	675.4	6,197
TOTAL	17,986	1,670,090

Leading buyers and suppliers of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in 1958

Source : — Importer countries : B.C.C.B. report.
— Countries from which the goods is imported.

Exports (1)

Imports (2)

Buyers	% of total	Suppliers	% of total
United States of America	24.7	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	36
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	18.9	United States of America	15
France	11.9	German Federal Republic	9
Great Britain	9.7	Great Britain	8
German Federal Republic	9.2	Netherlands	4.2
Italy	6.1	Italy	3.8
Netherlands	5.3	France	3.5
Sweden	2.1	Netherlands	2.7
French Overseas Territories	1.6	Kenya and Uganda	1.3
Union of South Africa	1.5	Japan	1.3
Federation of Central Africa	1.1	Switzerland	1.3
Denmark	1.0	Southern Rhodesia	1.0
Switzerland	0.7	Angola	1.0
Japan	0.7	Portugal	0.9
Others	5.5	Dutch West Indies	0.9
Total	100	Canada	0.5
		Others	9.5
Total	100	Total	100

(1) Data based on the payments registered by the Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

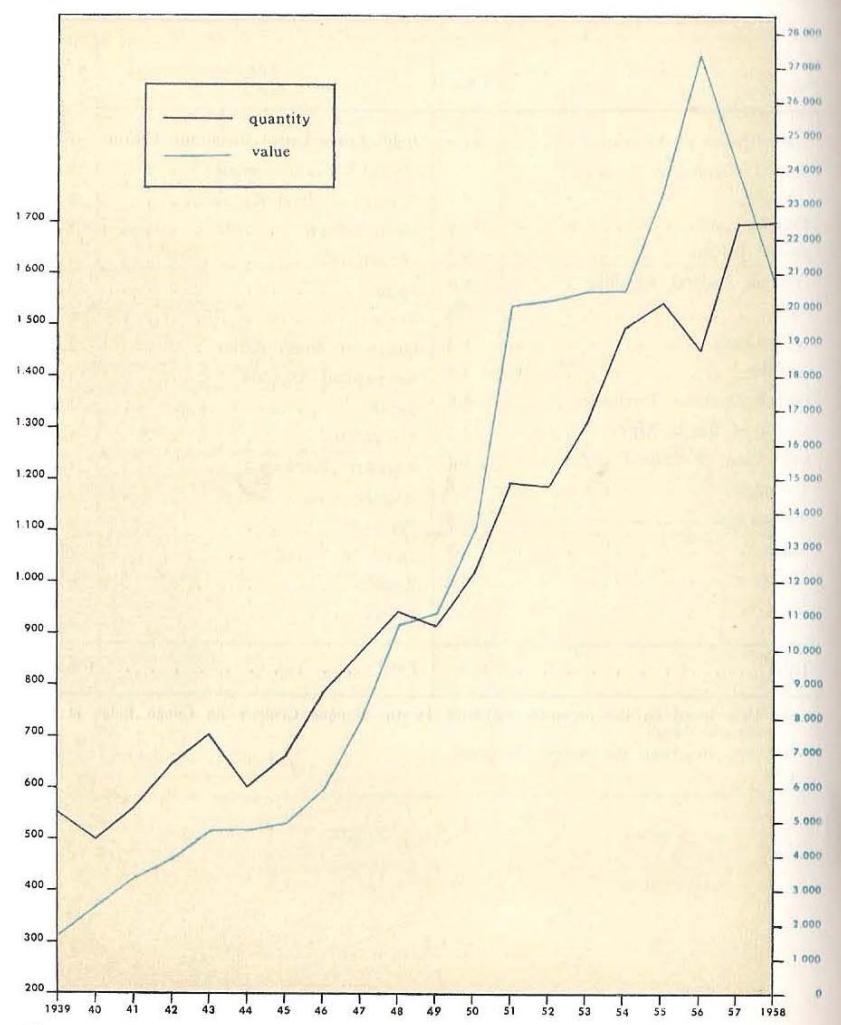
(2) Data based on the customs statistics.

**Development of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi
Foreign Trade from 1939 to 1958**

EXPORTS
(beginning with 1948, include re-exports)

Source : *Foreign trade statistics.*

In thousands
of tons

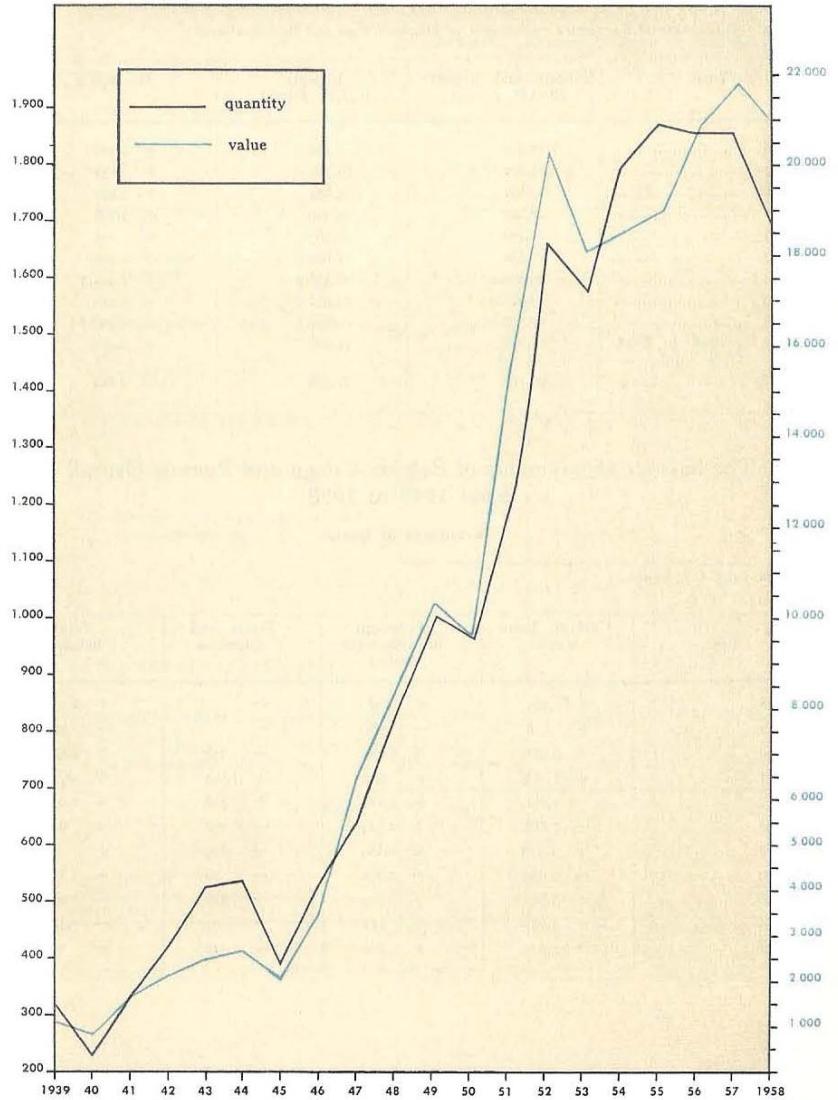


84

**Development of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi
Foreign Trade from 1939 to 1958**

IMPORTS

In thousands
of tons



85

**Trade balance of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi
from 1948 to 1958**

(in millions of francs)

Source : Department of Economics — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Year	Exports and imports (F.O.B. prices)	Imports (C.I.F. prices)	Balance
1948	10,820	8,392	+ 2,428
1949	11,171	10,320	+ 851
1950	13,631	9,634	+ 3,997
1951	20,116	15,420	+ 4,696
1952	20,406	20,305	+ 101
1953	20,590	18,000	+ 2,590
1954	20,480.2	18,538.9	+ 1,941.3
1955	23,361.9	18,951.9	+ 4,410
1956	27,379.8	20,658.2	+ 6,721.6
1957 (revised in Sept. 1958)	24,296	21,908	+ 2,388
1958	20,787	17,986	+ 2,801

**The balance of payments of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi
from 1948 to 1958**

(in millions of francs)

Source : B.C.C.B. report.

Year	Current trans- actions	Movement of long-term capital	Errors and omissions	Total balance
1948	+ 2,165	+ 108	—	+ 2,273
1949	+ 6	— 381	—	— 375
1950	+ 3,087	+ 2,935	— 158	+ 5,864
1951	+ 1,361	+ 767	+ 1,594	+ 3,722
1952	— 1,801	+ 3,224	+ 508	+ 1,931
1953	— 1,668	+ 2,727	— 232	+ 827
1954	— 1,978	+ 2,189	— 169	+ 42
1955	— 2,039	+ 2,972	— 78	+ 855
1956	— 3,861	+ 3,703	— 136	— 294
1957	— 7,826	+ 441	— 97	— 7,482
1958	— 5,570	+ 5,286	— 12	— 296

**Position of the balance of payments of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi
in 1958**

(in millions of francs)

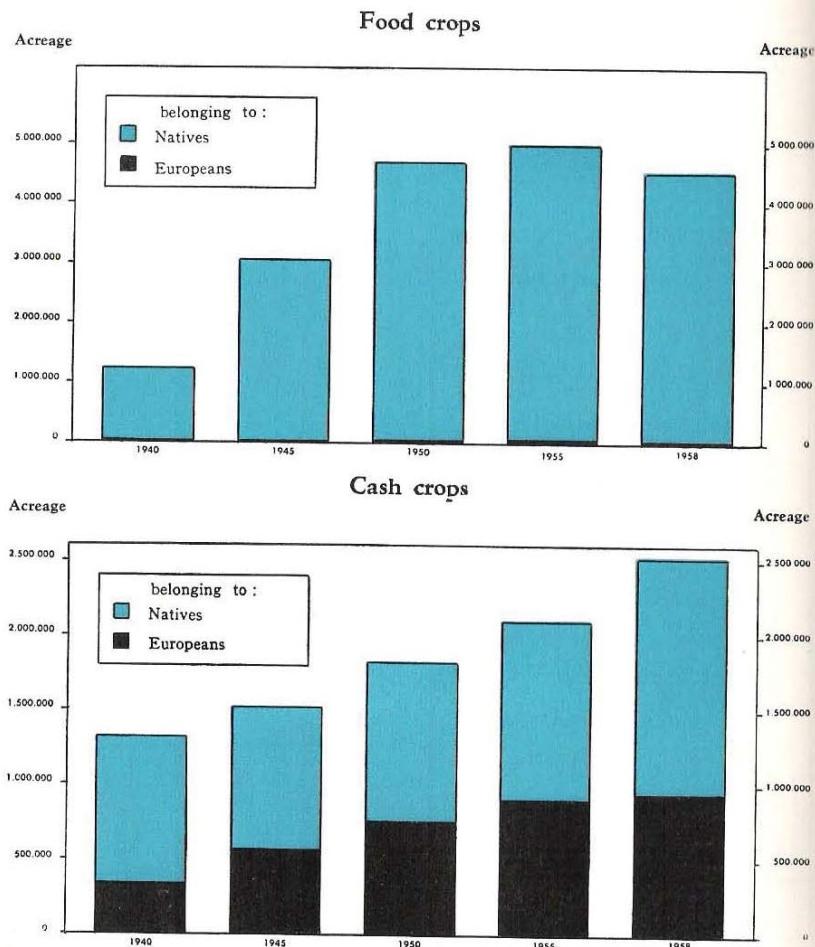
Source : B.C.C.B. report.

	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance
A. — Current transactions :			
— merchandise	24,951	16,562	+ 8,384
— non-monetary gold (net)	656	—	+ 656
— movement of capital due to travelers	353	2,138	— 1,785
— transportation and insurance...	390	5,835	— 5,445
— investment returns	730	4,206	— 3,476
— government transactions	719	1,775	— 1,056
— miscellaneous transactions	1,132	2,581	— 1,449
— contributions and transfers due to migration	661	2,065	— 1,404
Total...	29,592	35,162	— 5,570
B. — Movement of long-term capital :			
— private capital	2,812	2,991	— 179
— government capital	6,021	556	+ 5,465
Total...	8,833	3,547	+ 5,286
C. — Errors and omissions			
Overall total...	38,425	38,721	— 296

III — THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Expansion of the cropland areas

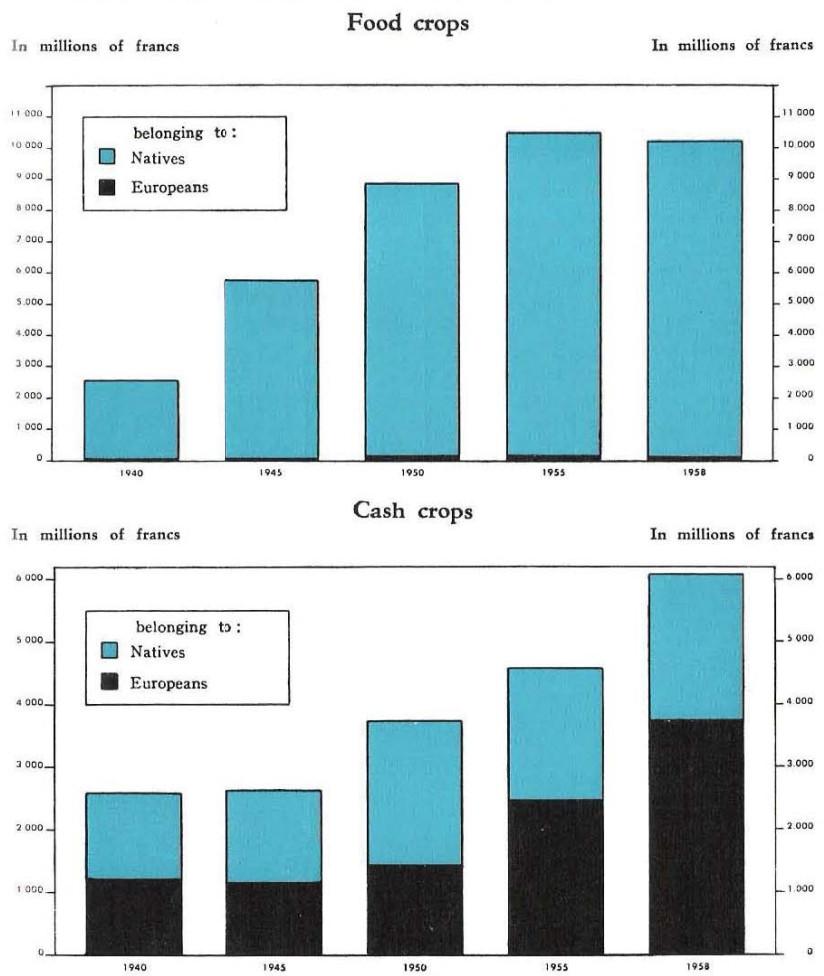
Source : Report to Parliament.



Development of agricultural production

Source : Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Note — The volume indicated has been weighted by the multiplication of the tonnage with the average fixed prices in 1950-1953, in turn weighted by districts and territories.



Acreage
of chief crops
Belgian Congo in 1958

Kind of crop	Commercial cropland (in acres)				Production (in tons)				Commercialized production				Kind of crop	
	European crops		Native crops		European crops		Native crops		Tons		Value (1)			
	European crops	Native crops	European crops	Native crops	European crops	Native crops	in millions of francs	% of total	European crops	Native crops	in millions of francs	% of total		
Food crops :														
fresh manioc (cassava)	3,612	1,570,508	13,682	8,100	—	1,672,139	10	0.3	1,675	—	35	—	Fresh manioc (cassava)	
sweet potatoes	546	120,745	1,744	133	—	24,453	2	—	12	—	0.3	—	Sweet potatoes	
potatoes	328	5,170	393	14	—	9,190	1	—	11	—	0.3	—	Potatoes	
other tuber plants	—	6,340	—	—	—	638	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other tuber plants	
corn	3,857	877,971	2,800	1,000	—	124,791	5	0.1	174	—	3.6	—	Corn	
rice paddy	—	402,706	—	—	—	121,336	—	—	160	—	3.5	—	Rice paddy	
wheat	—	8,898	—	—	—	1,179	—	—	3	—	—	—	Wheat	
other cereals	79	2,060,141	18	6	—	7,738	—	—	14	—	0.3	—	Other cereals	
plantain bananas	763	553,153	1,419	1,000	—	439,579	76	2	264	—	5.5	—	Plantain bananas	
table bananas	39,899	13,444	27,932	—	—	10,869	1.6	—	23	—	0.5	—	Table bananas	
other fruits	2,495	6,634	1,311	—	—	401	10,544	4.7	—	—	—	—	Other fruits	
peanuts (groundnuts)	291	682,663	79	—	—	50,508	0.3	—	208	—	4.4	—	Peanuts (groundnuts)	
peas and beans	44	294,301	6	—	—	26,448	—	—	66	—	1.4	—	Peas and beans	
market gardening	2,321	10,467	5,060	—	—	5,024	14,962	35.6	0.9	—	—	—	Market gardening	
Cash crops :														
palm oil	295,823	146,344	235,458	102,905	—	13,458	13,677	3.6	743	—	15.6	—	Palm oil	
palm nuts	—	—	—	—	—	55,631	—	—	—	—	—	—	Palm nuts	
sesame	—	42,061	—	—	—	1,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sesame	
cotton-seed	363	838,679	91	—	—	157,072	—	—	874	—	18.3	—	Cotton-seed	
sisal	1,499	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sisal	
urena and punga	—	24,242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urena and punga	
Robusta coffee	156,644	38,792	42,850	—	—	14,863	—	—	154	—	3.8	—	Robusta coffee	
Arabica coffee	33,175	7,657	8,020	—	—	7,303	1,770	45.4	186	—	0.8	—	Arabica coffee	
rubber	118,558	24,700	37,352	—	—	8,020	1,108	412.8	10.6	33	2.1	—	Rubber	
tobacco	1,104	2,391	?	—	—	7,352	3,941	1,096.4	28.1	106	0.5	—	Tobacco	
sugar cane	11,912	2,218	248,370	—	—	397	1,608	3	—	25	—	—	Sugar cane	
cacao	38,100	256	5,276	—	—	348,370	2,214	25	3	—	—	—	Cacao	
pyrethrum	7,294	103	—	—	—	5,276	20	145	3.5	0.3	—	—	Pyrethrum	
tea	8,759	69	2,781	—	—	1,307	65	25.2	3	—	—	—	Tea	
cinchona	7,771	—	1,770	—	—	1,781	10	100.7	3.9	—	—	—	Cinchona	
perfume plants	1,066	513	64,563 qts.	—	—	1,779	—	24	0.5	—	—	—	Perfume plants	

(1) The volume has been weighted by the multiplication of the tonnage with the corresponding fixed prices (average prices in 1950-53 weighted by territories and districts).

(2) These figures have been obtained by multiplying the estimated volume of the palm « fruit » with the prices paid to the producers (average prices in 1950-53 weighted by territorial or district production). They include the total production of palm fruit; therefore, they comprise not only the plantation yield but the fruit gathered in the non-cultivated forest areas: the latter item raises the native production index considerably.

Forest production

Source : « Situation Economique du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi » published by the Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Type of product	Total production
Rough timber	27,418,636 cubic ft.
Cut timber	10,704,248 cubic ft.
Peeled and sliced veneer	1,529,011 cubic ft.
Fire - wood	2,673,453 steres
Charcoal	4,133 tons
Mine timber	6,643,636 ft.

Export of timber and products

Source : Monthly bulletin of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Foreign Trade, December 1958.

Imported by	Exports	
	in tons	in millions of francs
Belgium	69,584	151
Western Germany	30,643	71
United States	6,751	34
Netherlands	9,985	41
United Kingdom	10,682	32
Northern Rhodesia	11,417	16
Union of South Africa	11,469	29
Southern Rhodesia	5,101	9.4
Other countries	2,707	7.6
Total...	158,339	391

Exploitation and protection of the forest capital

Source : Report to Parliament.

Year	Forest workings (1)	Expansion of the woodland productive areas (in thousands of acres)		Expansion of the protected areas (in thousands of acres)	
		Planted forests	Wooded savannas	Wooded strips planted for protection	Protected savannas
1948	156	13.6	53.1	—	2.4
1949	186	16.8	64.2	—	32.8
1950	210	25.7	32.1	91.6	67.4
1951	203	30.8	46.4	7.9	85.4
1952	227	41.2	75.1	11.3	144.8
1953	293	46.9	78.3	16	260.4
1954	193	52.8	81	19.2	395.3
1955	227	64.5	86.2	23.9	429.2
1956	238	78.3	88.4	25.9	523.3
1957	276	94.8	90.1	27.4	632
1958	157	122.5	91.4	27.9	671.1

(1) These figures comprise the forest concessions and felling permits existing at the beginning of, or granted during the year, the government-operated areas, the forest areas obtained by adjudication and those obtained by contracts for forest-banana exploitation.

Commercial fishing yield (1)

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Type of fishing	Fresh fish	Dried and salted fish	Smoked fish	Total production of fresh fish or the equivalent (2)
				Tons
River and lake fishing	98,095	8,494	7,156	147,745
Sea fishing	5,511			5,511

(1) Commercial production; sales recorded on the chief markets (non-inclusive of pond produce).

(2) Ratio of the equivalent ; dried fish ± 3 ; smoked fish ± 4.

Fish imported by Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

Source : Monthly bulletin of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Foreign Trade.

Country of exportation	Salted or smoked fish Tons	Fresh or frozen fish Tons
Angola	9,832	39
Canary Islands	5,145	—
Kenya and Uganda	4,150	113
Belgium	2,259	146
Union of South Africa	1,706	45
Tanganika	1,046	6
Portugal	886	68
Other countries	1,684	159
Total...	26,708	576

Development of pisciculture in Belgian Congo

Source : — Report to Parliament.

— « La Situation Economique du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi » published by the Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Year	Number of ponds	Total area (in acres)
1950	15,174	2,374
1951	23,903	4,054
1952	46,970	5,317
1953	61,291	8,366
1954	82,293	8,940
1955	100,174	10,373
1956	110,873	10,409
1957	117,995	10,405 (revised)
1958	122,404	10,091

Composition of Livestock in Belgian Congo

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Category	Province						Total
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Katanga	Kasai	
European livestock :							
Cattle	107,579	28,799	64,137	17,880	176,597	73,790	468,781
Swine	12,560	6,951	5,810	3,102	15,433	2,034	45,890
Sheep	5,829	1,077	2,979	893	5,559	4,127	20,404
Goats	1,166	836	1,296	109	591	—	3,998
Horses	170	50	124	132	511	288	1,275
Donkeys	—	35	65	42	222	42	406
Mules	—	2	23	—	35	—	59
Native livestock :							
Cattle	15,921	3,048	309,727	196,524	8,126	3,634	536,980
Swine	125,967	4,566	21,115	60,598	15,123	80,350	307,619
Sheep	76,918	4,008	113,767	130,147	133,014	262,400	720,254
Goats	320,106	160,933	408,758	312,809	180,664	517,240	1,900,513

Livestock produce for domestic consumption

Source : — « La Situation Economique du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi », published by the Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
— Monthly bulletin of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Foreign Trade (December 1958).

Note : Provisional data.

	Domestic production	Import
Meat (1)	50,978 tons (2)	7,816 tons (3)
Fresh milk	437,793 cubic feet	47,250 cubic feet
Powdered milk	—	13,680,746 lbs
Butter	1,094,405 lbs	4,247,618 lbs
Cheese	288,308 lbs	3,055,562 lbs
Hides and skins	2,197,172 lbs	445,225 lbs

(1) Beef, pork, mutton and lamb, goat meat
(2) Live weight.
(3) Fresh or frozen cuts.

Comparative development of European and native stock-raising

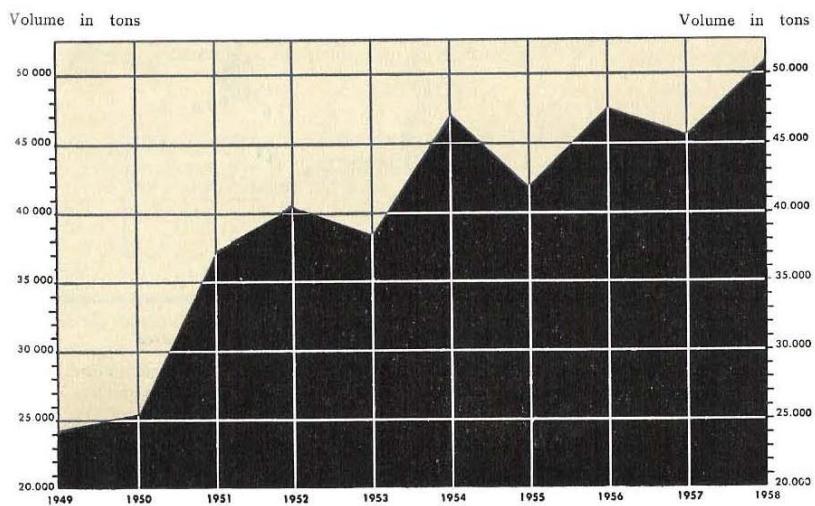
Source : Report to Parliament.

Year	Number of head					
	Cattle		Swine		Other	
	European	Native	European	Native	European	Native
1948.....	236,056	366,710	31,733	184,279	37,385	1,550,438
1949.....	255,552	381,854	40,934	117,666	47,288	1,446,477
1950.....	270,073	393,074	30,111	145,857	35,675	1,610,750
1951.....	307,159	417,492	33,047	207,030	32,114	1,738,613
1952.....	327,210	431,792	35,911	260,622	36,003	1,813,147
1953.....	348,732	457,236	35,856	288,520	35,033	2,002,910
1954.....	372,830	482,367	39,737	288,615	37,833	2,313,301
1955.....	398,840	490,754	41,735	302,048	37,839	2,358,032
1956.....	426,920	509,040	41,263	281,031	35,484	2,379,923
1957.....	449,075	517,440	42,087	307,983	29,093	2,407,993
1958.....	468,792	530,980	45,890	307,610	20,202	2,620,814

Meat production in Belgian Congo

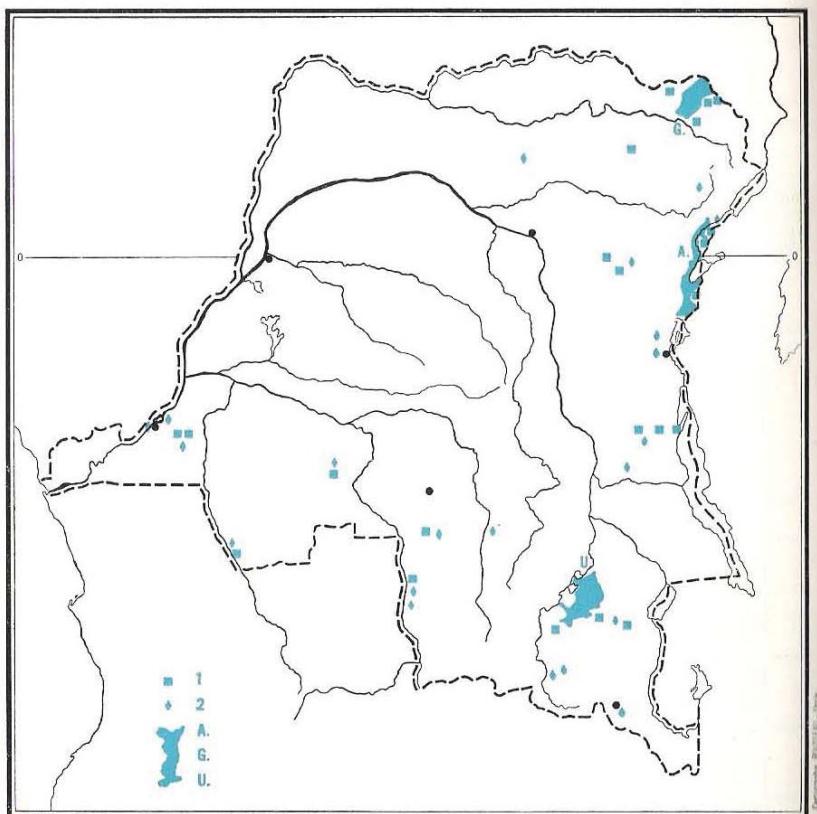
Cattle, swine, sheep, and goats raised by Europeans and natives

Source : Report to Parliament.



Protection of wildlife

Source : Report to Parliament.



Key	Number	Area
1. Game preserves	22	21,119 square miles
2. Strictly controlled game preserves...	21	14,422 square miles
National Parks	3	9,552 square miles
A. Albert National Park		3,123 square miles
G. Garamba National Park		1,899 square miles
U. Upemba National Park		4,528 square miles

Agricultural training

Source : — Report to Parliament.

— Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi universities.

— Yearly reports of the « Ecole des Infirmières Vétérinaires de Bolombo » and the « Ecole des Assistants Vétérinaires de Buiembo ».

	Number of sections or schools	Enrollments as of Dec. 31, 1958
Schools for teachers in agriculture	21	1,351
Schools for agricultural assistants	6	244
Fishery schools	1	35
Schools for horticulture	3	227
Schools for veterinary attendants	2	11
Schools for veterinary assistants	1	48
Farm-schools for colonists	2	78
Farm-schools for natives	1	24
Agronomical institutes (university degrees)...	2	18

L'Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge (g) (INEAC)

Source : — « L'Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge. Son but, son programme, ses réalisations ». —

— « L'Exploitation Rurale. Institutions au Service de l'Agriculture ». Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Section — Brussels World Fair 1958.

1. — The Organization

A. — Agronomical research station of Yangambi.

Comprising :

- 12 sections engaged in the study of the region and the factors of production ; Central Basin of the Congo River.
- 5 sections devoted to plant improvement and rural technical methods ;
- 2 sections devoted to the problems of stock-raising and pisciculture in the

B. — Divisions and experiment stations of INEAC in Belgian Congo.

1^o Central Congo division (headquarters at Yangambi).

Studies the problems peculiar to the Congolese basin.

Elaeis palm trees, Para rubber, Robusta coffee, cacao, timber.

They comprise :

- experimental plantations at Yangambi, Gazi, Mukumari and Bongabo ;
- Elaeis palm-growing stations at Binga, Bokondji and Bembelota ;
- Bumba experiment center (rice) ;
- Eala experiment garden.

2^o Lower Congo division.

Studies the development of the chief cash crops having a good market potential in the area of the mouth of the Congo River.

Fruit crops and forest products, stock-raising.

Improvement of food crops yield.

It comprises :

- Mvuazi agronomical research station ;
- Kondo and Gimbi pilot stations (hard fibres) ;
- Mayumbo forestry station (Luki) ;
- Kiyaka (Kwango) experiment station.

3^o Northern division.

Studies the problems of cotton-growing and of allied perennial plants in the northern regions.

It comprises :

- Bambesa agronomical research station ; (Babua native farming development) ;
- Boketa experiment station ;
- experiment centers at Magombo and Kutubongo ;
- Uele center for coffee-growing.

4^o Southern division.

Studies the problems of cotton-growing and of allied perennial plants in the southern regions.

It comprises :

- Gandajika experiment station ;
- Lubarika pilot station ;
- Kinbangula et Bena-Longo experiment centers.

5^o Katanga division.

Studies the development of food crops and stock-raising in Katanga in view of supplying the mining areas with large quantities of provisions at low cost. Tobacco-growing.

It comprises :

- Keyberg experiment station ;
- Kaniama pilot station (tobacco) ;
- Lufira (Sinama) center for agricultural planning ;
- Kipopo forestry and pisciculture stations.

6^o Kivu division.

Agricultural development of mountainous and sparsely populated regions.

Arabica coffee, tea, cinchona, pyrethrum, tobacco.

It comprises :

- Mulungu-Tshibinda agricultural research station ;
- Northern Kivu (Ndihira) experiment center ;
- Experimental plantations at Walikale.

7^o Ituri division.

Agricultural development of the high altitude regions in the northeastern part of the country.

Stock-raising, food crops, Arabica coffee, tea.

It comprises :

- Nioka agronomical research station ;
- Gabu veterinary laboratory ;
- Mount Hawa experiment station.

2. Diffusion of the results obtained by scientific research.

The results of the INEAC scientific research are widely circulated among the native rural populations through the intermediary of the technical establishments connected with the Government agricultural services. Noteworthy amongst these are the stations for local adaptation and the centers for the improvement of native livestock.

1^o The stations for local adaptation and multiplication.

These stations have been set up for the purpose of testing and multiplying the material supplied by the INEAC stations before it is circulated among the natives.

Distribution of the stations :

— Leopoldville Province	5
— Equator Province	4
— Eastern Province	3
— Kivu Province	6
— Katanga Province	3
— Kasai Province	2

The network is completed by 17 local pilot centers.

2. The centers for the improvement of native livestock.

(C.A.B.I. — Centres d'amélioration du bétail indigène)

The cost of maintenance is borne by the administration funds of the chieftaincies (C.A.)

Distribution of centers :

— Leopoldville Province	4
— Equator Province	3
— Eastern Province	20
— Kivu Province	8
— Katanga Province	2
— Kasai Province	4

Several stations for the introduction, improvement and multiplication of small and big cattle complete the organization.

IV — BASIC INDUSTRIES

Source : Report for 1958 — Department of Mines ; Belgian Congo Government General.

Distribution of the basic industries

Group	Provinces						Total
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Kasai	Katanga	
Surface mines	1	—	39	98	59	23	220
Underground mines	—	—	6	8	—	5	10
Ore treatment	1	—	12	22	2	5	42
Metallurgical industries, foundries	—	—	6	5	—	6	17
Prospecting	2	—	2	11	3	2	20
Permanent quarries	92	30	16	31	41	93	303
Total ...	96	30	81	175	105	134	612

Mining Production

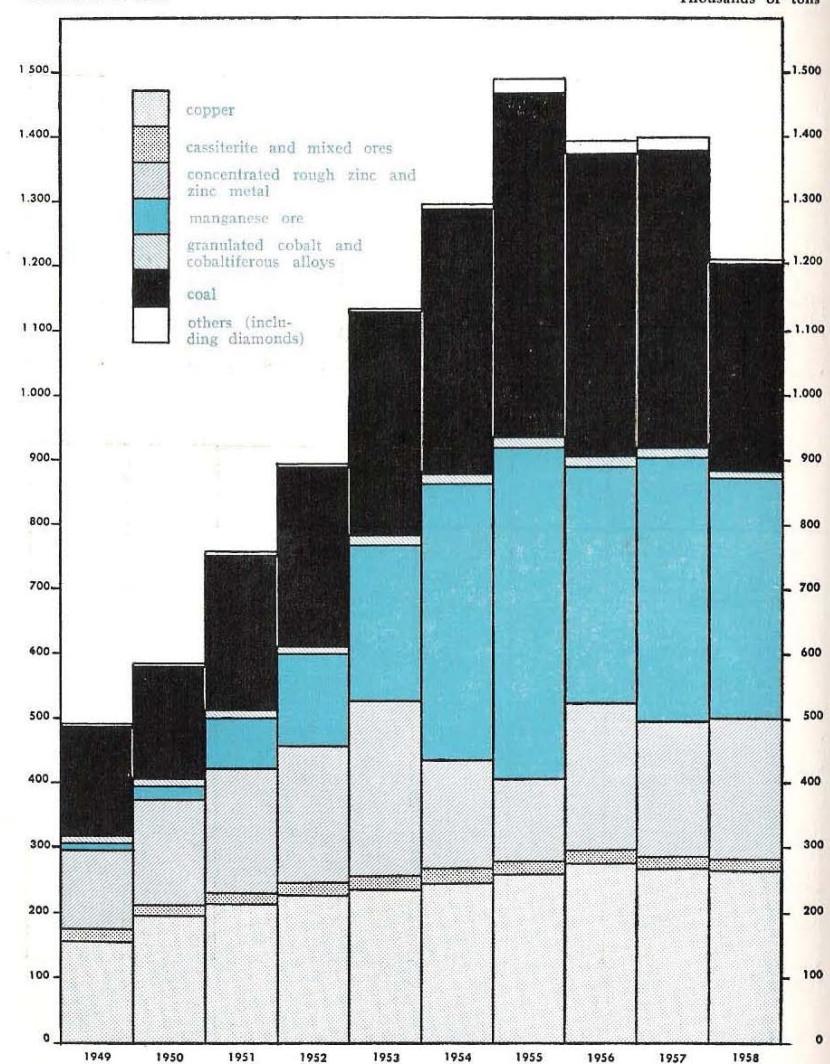
Product	Volume	Value (in millions of francs)	Product	Volume	Value (in millions of francs)
Copper and allied metals (in tons)			Fine gold	24,155	618.5
copper	261,864	6,247.7	(lbs)		
cobaltiferous alloys	4,786	240.2	Diamonds (carats)		
granulated cobalt ...	5,283	994.3	Lubilash (industrial)		1,779.6
rough zinc concen- trate	220,478	994.3	Kasai (for jewelry)		249.6
zinc metal	58,904	329.2*	Manganese (ore)	372,737	929.9
cadmium	540	68.3	(tons)		
germanium oxide ...	25.7	163.3	Other products		
lead	5.5	0.06	coal (tons)	477,365	114.8
vanadium lead	—	—	salt (tons)	534	167.6
Tin and allied metals (in tons)			silver (tons)	130	0.8
cassiterite	12,988	856.1	bituminous sand (tons)	4,172	0.7
wolframite	738	25.1	beryl	1,062	20.2
tafalo-columbite ...	200	24.5	platinum (lbs)	2	0.1
mixed cassiterite			palladium (lbs)	9	0.1
wolframite	867	46			
mixed cassiterite- tafalo-columbite ...					
tin metal	1,591	—			
foundry tin	10,471	—			
	2,958	77*			

* Added value due to the treatment of ores.

Development of the volume of mining production from 1949 to 1958.

Note — This diagram comprises the tonnage of treated, rough and semi-refined metals, therefore it is only an approximative indication.

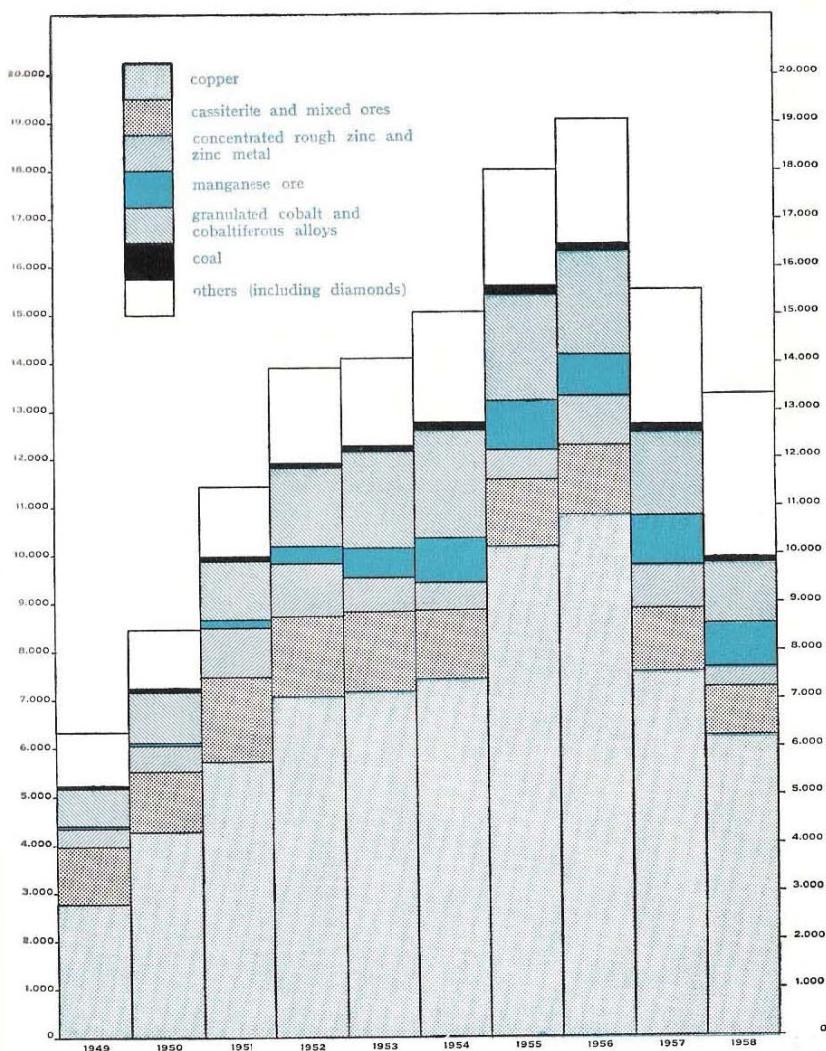
Thousands of tons



Trend of the value of mining production from 1949 to 1958.

Millions of francs

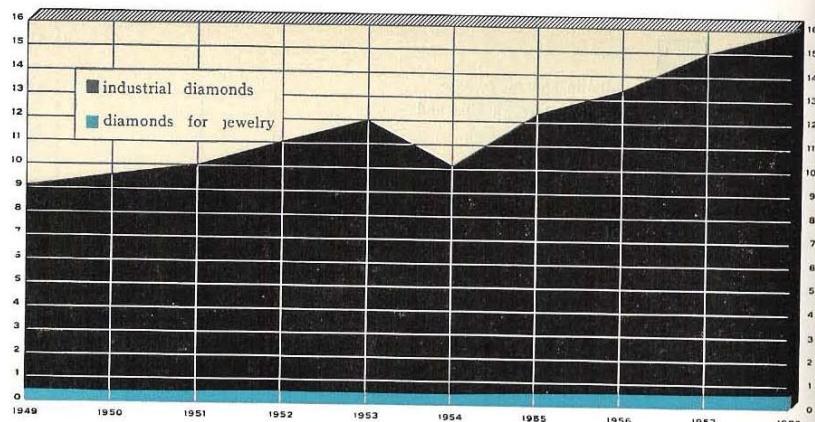
Millions of francs



Trend of the diamond production from 1949 to 1958.

In millions of carats

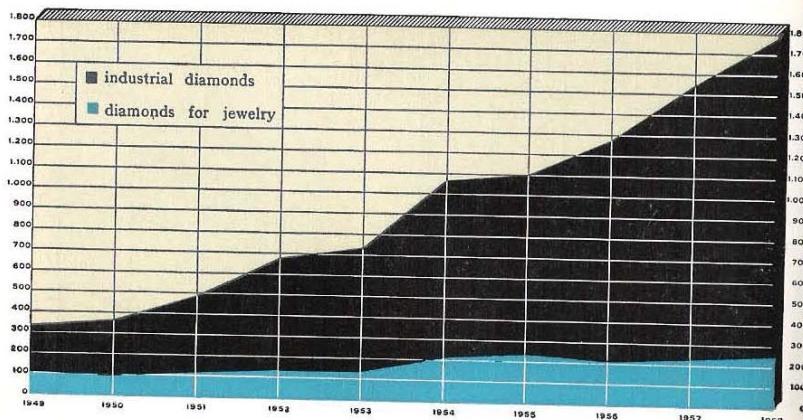
In millions of carats



Trend of the value of diamond production from 1949 to 1958.

In millions of francs

In millions of francs



V — MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Distribution of the manufacturing industries in Belgian Congo.

Source : Statistics 1958 — Governor General's speech.

Type of Industry	Province					Total	
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Katanga		
A. — Native ownership							
Processed and manufactured agricultural products	359	42	82	198	1,270	479	2,430
Construction	64	14	8	40	32	103	261
Chemical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical	4	1	4	12	11	5	37
Others	371	66	240	208	925	333	2,143
Total ...	798	123	334	458	2,238	920	4,871
B. — Non-native ownership							
Processed and manufactured agricultural products	906	502	814	955	471	322	3,760
Construction	199	48	216	293	401	112	1,269
Chemical	27	—	5	7	12	—	51
Mechanical	286	50	126	108	325	105	1,001
Others	375	109	403	202	594	180	1,863
Total ...	1,483	709	1,564	1,566	1,903	719	7,944
C. — Overall total							
Processed and manufactured agricultural products	955	544	896	1,153	1,841	801	6,190
Construction	263	62	224	333	433	215	1,530
Chemical	27	—	5	7	12	—	51
Mechanical	290	51	130	121	336	110	1,038
Others	746	175	643	410	1,519	513	4,006
Total ...	2,281	832	1,898	2,124	4,141	1,639	12,815

Manufacturing industries in Belgian Congo.

Source : Statistics 1958 — Governor General's speech.

Type of industry	Number
I. — Agricultural processing and manufacturing industries	
A. — Processed and manufactured crop products	
1. Vegetable oil processing industries	
mechanized and hand-worked oil refineries	457
soap factories	53
margarine factories	1
2. Textile industries	
cotton ginneries	74
clothing factories	54
fibre-cleaning establishments	25
hosiery factories	3
textile factories	22
rope factories	7
sacking and bag factories	4
3. Other industries processing crop products	
coffee-processing plants	557
coffee-roasting plants	49
flour-mills	625
rice mills	168
rubber factories	138
cacao processing plants	74
distilleries and essential oil refineries	12
tea factories	16
tobacco factories	7
pyrethrum and derris processing plants	2
starch factories	2
sugar refineries	2
factories for macaroni and similar products	1
B. — Manufacturing industries of stock-raising and fishing products	
processed fish plants	1,104
smoked meats plant	52
milk, butter and cheese plants	192
valises and leather goods factories	9
tanneries	7
shoe factories	7
C. — Wood industries	
felling and sawing enterprises	1,081
wood factories	1,385
II. — Construction industries	
building contractors	618
brick, tile and ceramic works	470
concrete, cement and eternite plants	136
painting and decorating contractors	103
plumbing enterprises	106
lime kilns	90
cement works	5
earthenware factories	2

Type of industry	Number
III. — Chemical industries	
industrial chemical factories	
paint and varnish factories	9
pharmaceutical industries	6
mineral oils and fuel refineries	5
explosives plants	3
chemical fertilizer plants	2
bottled butane gas factories	1
IV. — Mechanical industries	
workshops for constructing, assembling and repairing machinery and motors; workshops for assembling and repairing motor vehicles (garages)	
bicycle assembling and repair workshops	736
machine-tools and mechanical carpentry workshops	133
railway workshops	90
shipyards	26
sheet-iron factories .wiredrawing mills, screw and nail factories	20
barrels, oil-cans, cans and metal trunk factories	18
	15
V. — Other industries and crafts	
hotels and restaurants	
charcoal plants	540
bakeries	437
photography studios	435
motion picture theatres	294
shoemakers	270
hairdressing establishments	212
cold storage warehouses	200
printing establishments	80
clock, watch and jewelry shops	70
lemonade and soda-water plants	54
laundries and dry cleaners	48
business machines repair shops	36
artificial ice plants	32
breweries	31
confectionary and chocolate plants	12
perfume factories	11
mattress factories	9
carpet and rug factories	7
biscuit factories	6
basketry workshops	6
jam factories	3
brush-ware factories	3
plastic articles factories	1
bottle works	1
candle factories	1
record pressing works	1
others	1
Total	1,157
	12,815

Production of the manufacturing industries

Source : « La Situation Economique du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi en 1958 », published by the Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Type of industry	Production
I. — Processed and manufactured agricultural products	
A. — <i>Crop products</i>	
1. <i>Oleaginous products</i>	
palm oil	237,337 tons
peanut oil	10,356 "
cotton-seed oil	8,416 "
castor oil	58 "
palmetto oil	73,782 "
boleko oil	288 "
peanut oil-cakes	13,659 "
cottonseed oil-cakes	24,084 "
palmetto oil-cakes	76,109 "
boleko oil-cakes	322 "
soap	30,517 "
margarine	671 "
2. <i>Textiles</i>	
fabrics	643,422,886 sq. ft.
clothing and hosiery	14,394,188 pieces
cotton-wool	105,102 lbs.
knitting thread	52,628 "
blankets	2,021,447 pieces
sacking	6,499,883 "
cordage	375,954 lbs.
burlap	13,262,244 sq. ft.
water-proof tarpaulin	320,280 lbs.
3. <i>Other crop products</i>	
cigarettes	4,214,737,000 pieces
pipe tobacco	3,580 lbs.
insecticides	716 tons
sugar	22,785 "
B. — <i>Stock-raising and fishing products</i>	
milk	2,096,809 gals.
butter	1,079,063 lbs.
cheese	288,829 lbs.
hides	131 tons
leather	2,211 "
shoes	2,782,747 pairs
luggage	409,363 pieces
C. — <i>Lumber</i>	
Sawn wood	11,613,632 cubic ft.
veneer and plywood	1,529,011 " "

Type of industry	Production
II. — Construction industries	
cement	
lime	433,385 tons
bricks	115,255 "
roofing tiles	134,104 1,000 pieces
cement roofing tiles	10,043 1,000 pieces
fibro-cement	7,514 sq. ft.
concrete items	1,403,386 1,000 pieces
ceramics	12,009 sq. ft.
	5,102,831 sq. ft. (1)
III. — Chemical industries	
explosives	2,962 tons
sulphuric acid	139,593 "
industrial glycerine	559 "
hydrolyzed oil	1,985 "
compressed oxygen	22,860,422 cubic ft. (2)
acetylene gas	111 tons
carbonic acid	762 "
paints and varnishes	4,434 "
IV. — Mechanical industries	
vats	613,588 pieces
metal trunks	61,950 "
aluminum and galvanized household ware	1,027,107 lbs.
cans, jerry cans	1,699,764 pieces
metal beds and furniture	35,000 lbs.
tanks (reservoirs)	1,951,071 pieces
crown-corks	216,050 "
nails and screws	373 tons
cast-iron articles	4,349 "
V. — Other industries	
beer	4,187,769 cubic ft.
soda water and lemonade	1,120,493 "
ice	26,248 tons
bottles	23,246,302 pieces
plastic articles (value)	4,236,891 francs
perfumery	326,721 lbs.
record-pressing	304,765 pieces
spring mattresses	14,157 "

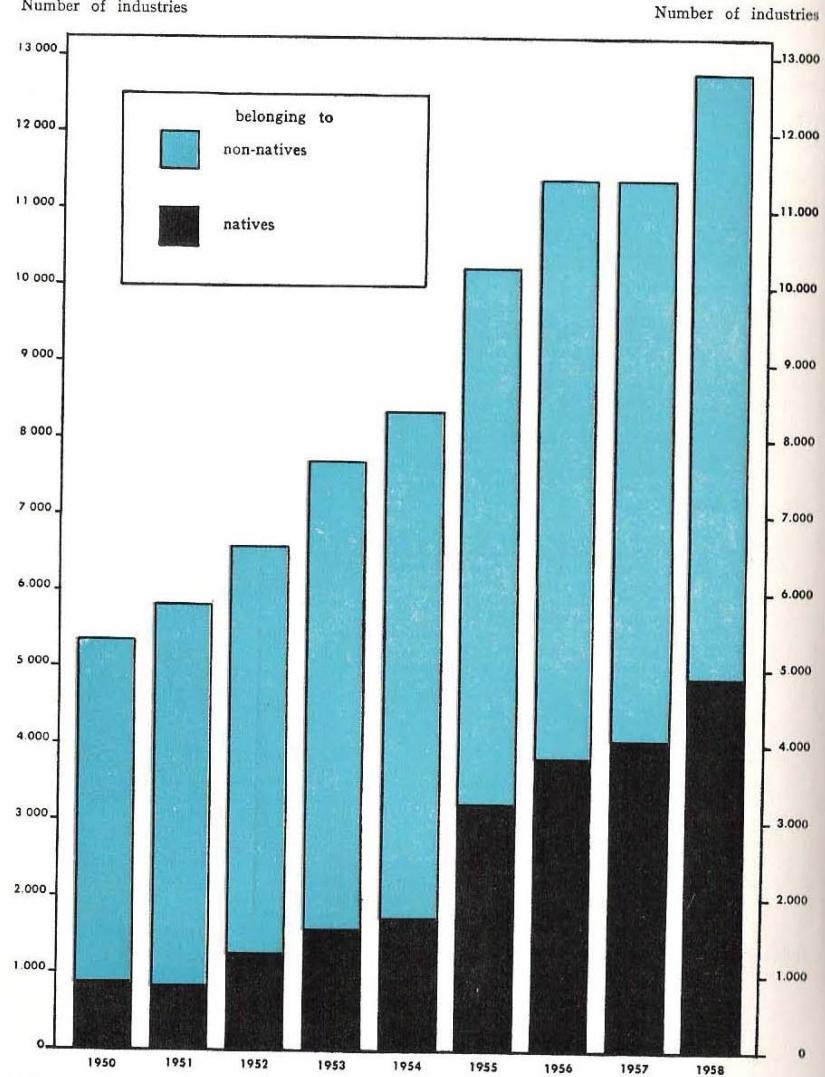
Note. — To which must be added :

- (1) 44,924 tons
- (2) 1,089,206 lbs.

Development of the manufacturing industries since 1950

Source : Statistics — Governor General's speech.

Number of industries

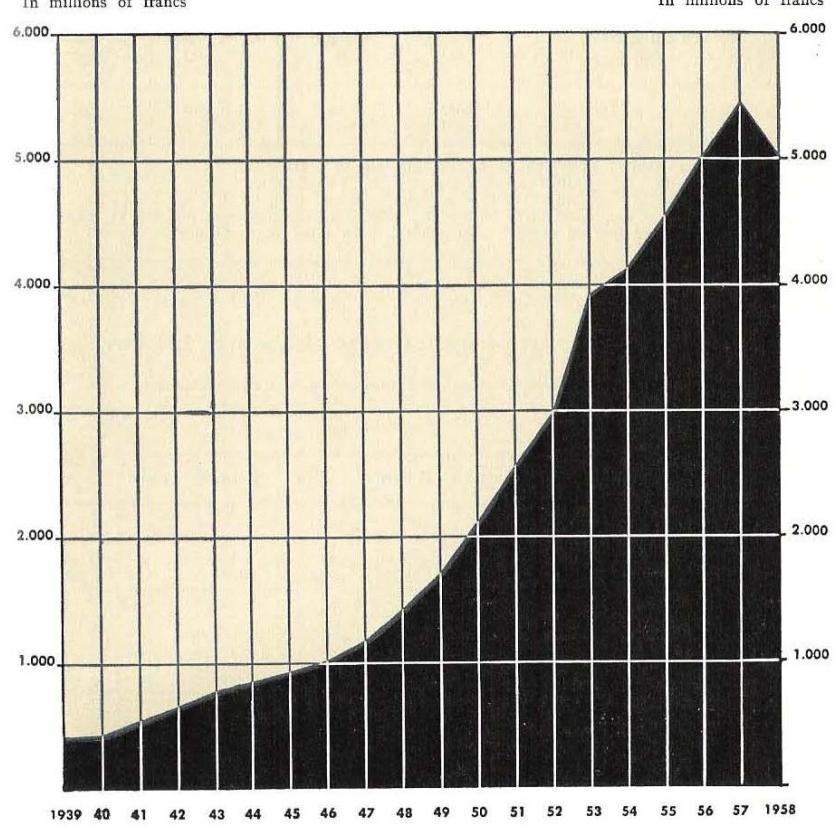


Evaluation of the added value contributed by the manufacturing industry

Source : Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Note — By «added value» is understood the increase in value contributed by the manufacturing industry to raw materials and to the energy utilized. This value represents, in general, the wages paid, the amortization of capital and the business profits. The figures have been based on the products appearing in the table entitled «Production of the manufacturing industries», with the exception of the following items: hydrolyzed oil, insecticides, perfume, pentalechtra (Congo accacia), oil and oil-cakes, aluminium household utensils and galvanized pails, tanks, luggage, pressed records and spring mattresses.

In millions of francs



VI — THE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Belgian Congo power supply calculated in coal tons (1)

Source : — B.C.C.B. bulletin.

— Department of Energy and Industry — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Kind of energy	National production	Net imports	Total	% of total
Electric power (2)	1,550,533	9,950	1,600,480	44.7
Firewood	736,736	—	736,736	20.6
Coal and coke	324,433	253,416	583,337	16.1
Petroleum and allied products	—	666,336	666,336	18.6
Charcoal	413	—	413	—
Total...	2,612,115	929,708	3,587,302	100

(1) Conversion factors: 1,000 kWh \times 0.53 = one ton of coal;

1 stere of wood \times 0.22 = one ton of coal;

1 ton of coke \times 0.8 = one ton of coal;

1 ton of petroleum and allied products \times 1.15 = one ton of coal.

(2) Non-inclusive of thermal energy (coal, fuel-oil...) in order to avoid double count.

Number and power of hydroelectric plants over 100 kw.

Source : Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

	Provinces						Total
	Leopold ville	Equator	E.-stern	Kivu	Katanga	Kasai	
A. — Functioning :							
— number of plants	3	0	6	11	8	2	30
— capacity	53,700	—	25,773	28,367	481,510	9,020	598,378
B. — Being built or enlarged :							
— number of plants				1	1		2
— capacity				1,520	17,500		19,020
C. — Projects (1)							
— plants	1	1	1	4	2	9	9
— capacity	36,000	—	6,200	12,600	263,250	25,500	343,550

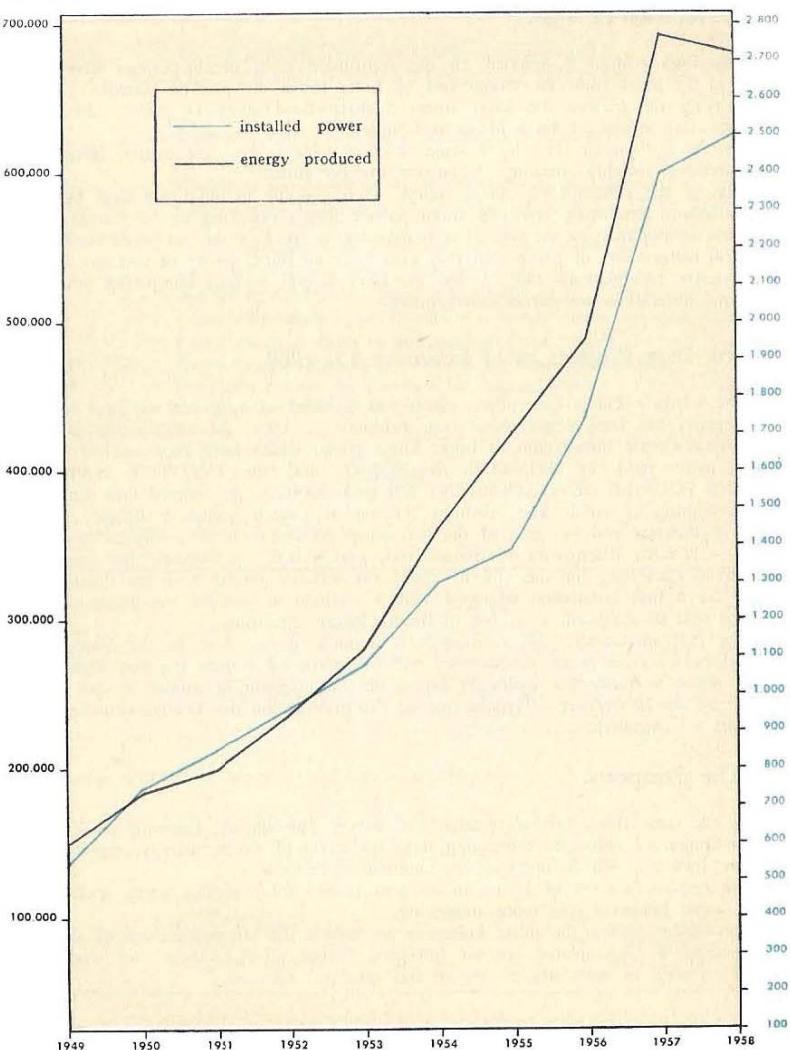
(1) Not including Inga.

Development of the capacity and production of electric power plants

Source : Department of Energy and Industry — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Capacity (kW)

Energy produced (in millions of kWh)



THE SOURCE OF ENERGY AT INGA

Source : *The Inga Public Enterprise (Information as of March 1, 1960).*

I. The location of Inga.

The Inga plateau is situated on the right-hand bank of the Congo River, at a distance of 87 miles from the Ocean and 25 miles above the port of Matadi.

Skirting the plateau the River forms a sharp bend along 15 miles : the average fall of the river in this section is about 21 ft/mile.

As the low - water flow is of some 883,000 cubic ft/sec., the natural force of the river represents, roughly speaking, 1,600,000 kw per mile.

Due to the existence of lateral valleys, it is possible to build the first hydroelectric installations, producing relatively small power, which can later on be integrated into a complete development of the site. It is remarkable to see how the site lends itself to the economical construction of plants that may even have an initial power of 200,000 kw, and how successive enlargements can fit into the final project without hampering whatsoever the original installation and earlier enlargements.

II. The Inga Projects as of February 15, 1960.

The « Inga » Public Enterprise, which was founded in 1959 and assigned to direct the enterprise, has been responsible, since February 1, 1960, for establishing the plans for the hydroelectric installations at Inga. These plans, which have been worked on successively since 1954 by SYDELCO, REGIDESO, and the INSTITUT NATIONAL D'ETUDES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU BAS-CONGO, (g) entered their final stage at the beginning of 1960. The Abelinga Association, which groups 7 Belgian research and survey bureaux and has secured the permanent collaboration of 3 foreign consultants (Harza — U.S.A., Electrowatt — Switzerland, and V.B.B. — Sweden) has been commissioned to draw up, for the end of 1960, the definite project and the demands for estimates for a first installation equipped with a 200,000 to 300,000 kw power capacity. The plant will be designed so as not to hinder future expansion.

The first installation will turn aside a fraction of the flow in the Van Deuren Valley where the river at its lowest point will be barred by a dam 164 feet high.

In order to study the hydraulic aspect of the program, a model of this section was built by the Laboratoire d'Hydraulique de l'Administration des Travaux Publics (g) at Borgerhout — Antwerp.

III. The Prospects.

At the same time, private research and survey bureaux are studying the creation, in Lower-Congo, of industries consuming large quantities of electric energy, especially the aluminum industry, which operates by alumina electrolysis.

The recent discovery of boxite in an area several miles to the north of Inga has rendered these prospects still more interesting.

Noteworthy among the other industries for which the industrialization of the Inga electric energy is contemplated are the nitrogen, ferrous alloys, cement and wood pulp industries as well as metallurgical works and chemical factories.

VII — TRANSPORTATION

1. - COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Major Public Carriers in Belgian Congo.

B.C.K.	: Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga (rail).
C.F.L.	: Compagnie des Chemins de fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains (waterway, road, rail).
C.V.C.	: Société des Chemins de fer vicinaux du Congo (road, rail).
C.M.B.	: Compagnie Maritime Belge (ocean transport).
M.A.S.	: Messageries Automobiles du Sankuru (road).
OTRACO	: Office d'Exploitation des Transports coloniaux (waterway, road, rail).
SABENA	: Société Anonyme Belge de Navigation aérienne (air).
SOTRANS CONGO	: Société de Transports et de Commerce au Congo Belge (road).
TRANSKAT	: Compagnie générale de Transport au Katanga (road).
SOBELAIR	: Société belge de Transport par air (air).
AIR-BROUSSE	: (air)

Roads

Source : *Statistics 1958 ; Governor-General's speech.*

The road network	Vehicles
Main roads	20,995 miles
Local roads	58,291 miles
Private roads	10,949 miles
Total 90,235 miles	
	Autos 35,000
	Light trucks 9,179
	Trucks 12,679
	Buses 489
	Tractors, etc. 677
	Motorcycles 3,549
	Bicycles 783,575

Public carriers — C.V.C. — M.A.S. — OTRACO — TRANSKAT

Length of the network operated	21,120 miles
comprising : C.V.C.	9,321 miles
M.A.S.	6,894 miles
OTRACO (Kivu)	93 miles

Equipment	
Autos	71
Buses or motor coaches	59
Trucks	747
Passenger capacity	1,950

Navigable waterways

Source : — *Comité des Transporteurs publics au Congo Belge.*
 — OTRACO yearly report.
 — Report of the Study Session of the Public Carriers in Belgian Congo, held in Brussels on October 5-6, 1956.

Waterways network			
Rivers	9,009 miles	operated by :	
Lakes	956 miles	OTRACO : river lines	7,563 miles
		Lake Kivu lines ...	65 miles
		C.F.L.	1,086 miles
Total	9,965 miles	Total	8,714 miles

Flotilla

— barges not equipped with propulsion engines	1,077
— freight boats with mechanical propulsion	33
— tug-boats	153
— cargo-passenger boats	86
Total ...	1,349

Total power capacity: 71,133 HP.
 Loading capacity : 351,760 tons.

Installation of the chief ports of the OTRACO network.

Ports	Docks (feet)	Warehouses (square feet)	Derricks
1. Seaports :			
— Matadi	5,642	370,708	63
— Boma	1,820	31,538	8
2. Major inland ports :			
— Leopoldville	4,123	702,366	51
— Stanleyville	1,148	106,293	12
— Coquilhatville	1,017	35,316	10

Volume of freight handled in the inland ports during 1958 :

Leopoldville	1,700,518 tons
Port Francqui	412,701 tons
Albertville	242,946 tons
Ponthierville	183,422 tons
Stanleyville	360,011 tons
Kindu	171,628 tons
Aketi	160,715 tons
Bukama	32,958 tons

Railroads

Source : — *Report to Parliament for 1958.*
 — *Statistical Yearbook of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.*
 — *Bulletin of General Statistics of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.*

Railroad network

B.C.K.	1,623 miles
C.F.L.	673 miles
C.V.C.	521 miles
OTRACO — Matadi-Leopoldville railroad.....	254 miles
— Mayumbe railroad	85 miles
— Kivu railroad	58 miles
Total...	3,214 miles

Rolling stock

Locomotives	482	Passenger transport capacity...	11,722
Passenger coaches	245	Total loading capacity	293,762
Freight cars	8,931	tons	
Diesel rail cars	5	Number of stations	315

Domestic air transport network

Source : Sabena.

Sabena Airlines network

Mileage	20,816 miles
Number of lines	100
Number of airports	36

of which three are international (Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville).

Air fleet

Sabena air fleet as of December 31, 1958.....	C-47 : 7
	DC3 : 9
	DC4 : 10

Passenger capacity : 486.

Foreign companies in transit in the Congo

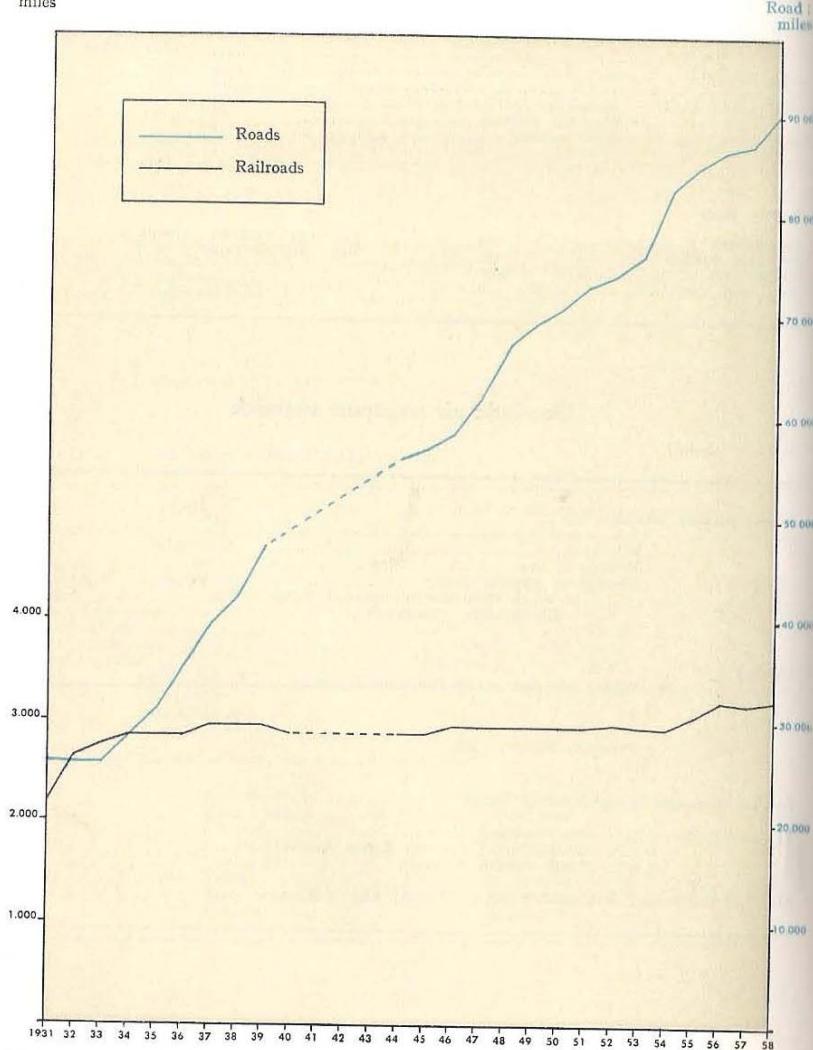
At Leopoldville : P.A.A. (Pan American Airways)
 D.T.A. (Divisaos dos Transportes Aereos Angola)
 S.A.A. (South African Airways)

At Elisabethville and Stanleyville : C.A.A. (Central African Airways)

Comparative development of the road and railroad networks from 1931 to 1958

Source : — *Statistical Yearbook for Belgium and the Belgian Congo.*
 — *Monthly bulletin of Belgian Congo Foreign Trade (1931-1939).*
 — *Report to Parliament.*
 N.B. — The statistics for 1940 to 1943 are incomplete.

Rail:
miles



2. - TRAFFIC

Domestic traffic assured by the major public carriers

Source : *Statistics 1958 — Governor-General's speech.*

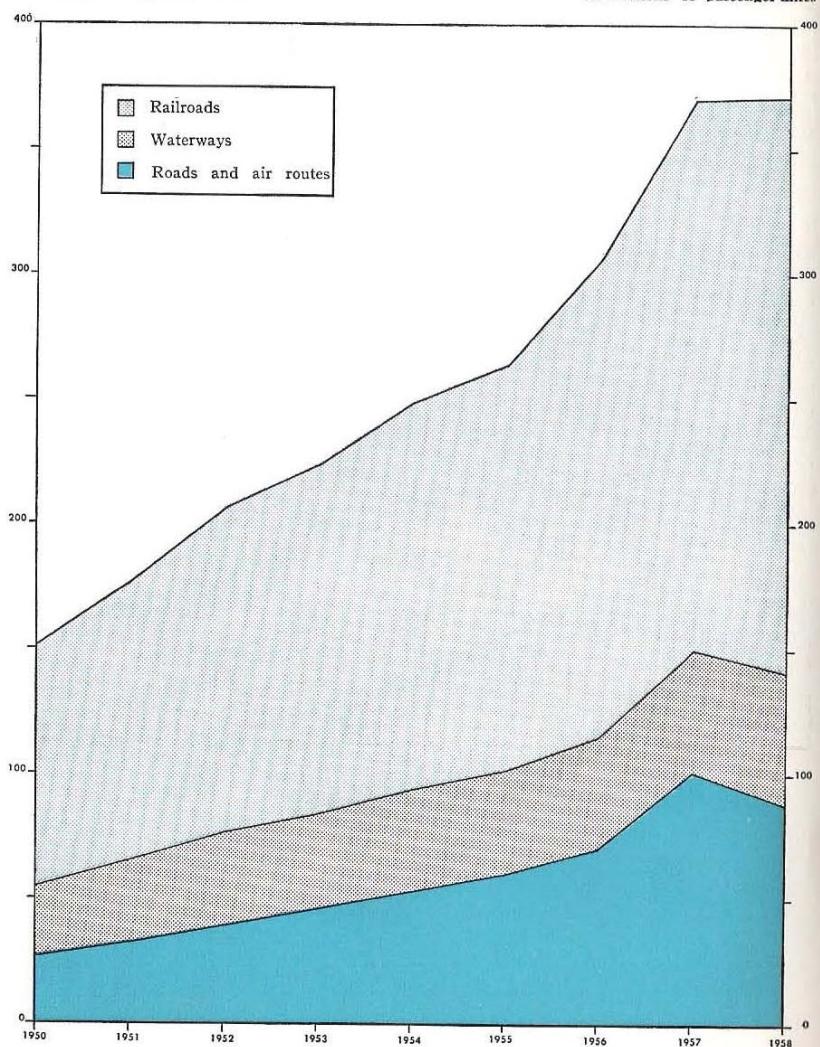
Network	millions of passenger-miles	% of total	millions of ton-miles	% of total
River lines				
OTRACO	44			
C.F.L.	9			
Total...	53	14.36	1,327	44.45
Railroads				
B.C.K.	165			
OTRACO	44			
C.F.L.	16			
C.V.C.	3			
Total...	228	61.79	1,627	54.50
Roads				
C.V.C.	8			
M.A.S.	13			
OTRACO	0.3			
Sotransongo				
Total...	22	5.96	25	0.84
Air transport				
Sabena and Air-Brousse ...	66	17.89	6	0.21
Overall total...	369	100	2,985	100

Trend of domestic passenger traffic from 1950 to 1958

Source : — *Report to Parliament.*
— *Public carriers in Belgian Congo.*

N.B. — The data cover the traffic of the following companies: OTRACO, B.C.K., C.F.L., C.V.C., M.A.S., SABENA.

In millions of passenger-miles

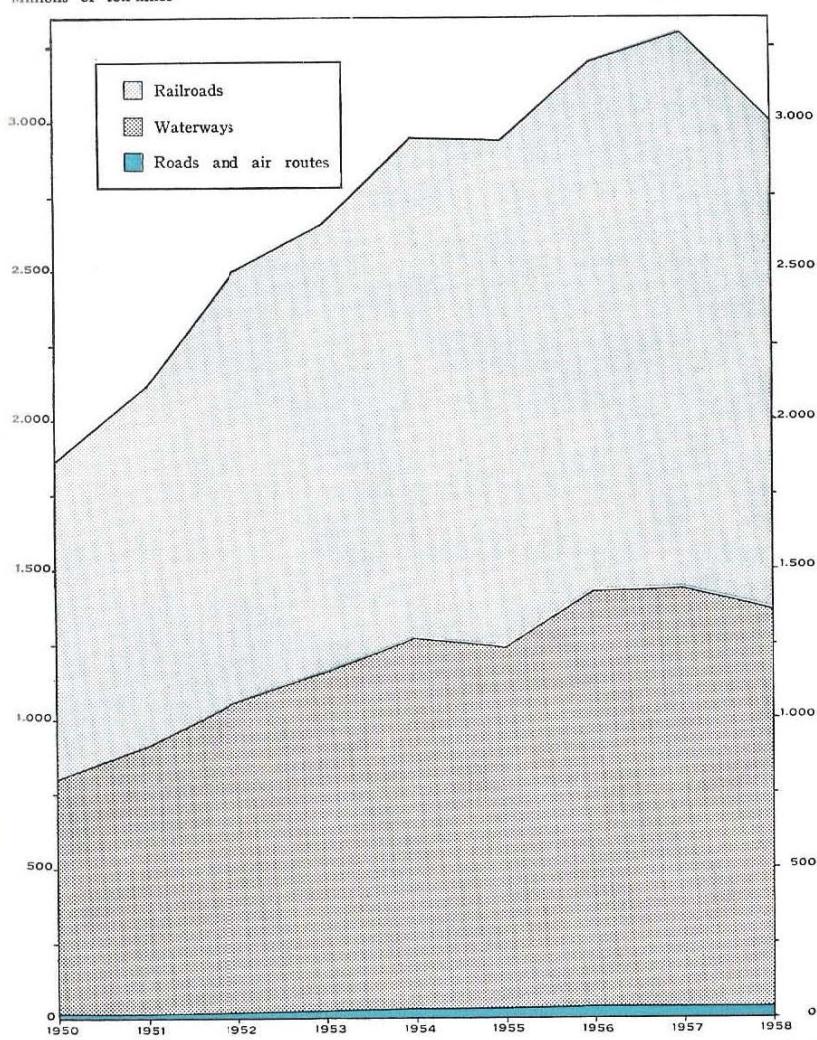


Trend of domestic tonnage traffic from 1950 to 1958

Source : — *Report to Parliament.*
— *Public carriers in the Belgian Congo.*

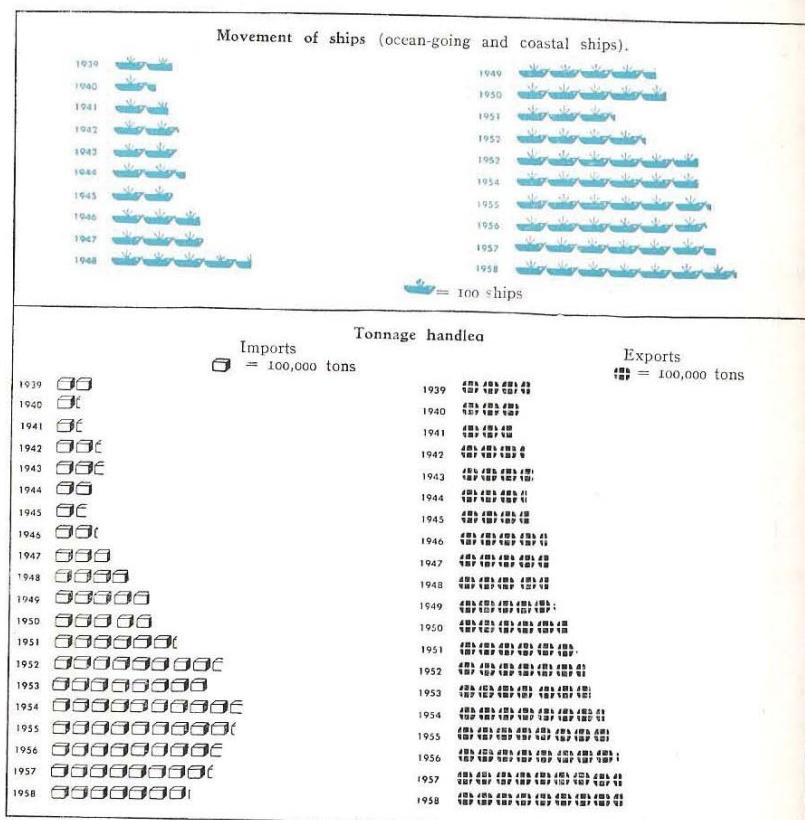
N.B. — The data cover the traffic of the following companies: OTRACO, B.C.K., C.F.L., C.V.C., M.A.S., SABENA.

Millions of ton-miles



Activity of the port of Matadi

Source : — Statistical yearbooks for Belgium and the Belgian Congo.
— Report to Parliament.



3. - THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

Source : Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Tourist Bureau.

Estimated income contributed by tourism to the economy of the Belgian Congo.

(in millions of francs)

Province	Money spent by foreign visitors	Money spent by local travelers (1)	Total amount spent
Leopoldville	101	105	206
Katanga	66	94	160
Eastern	50	82	132
Kivu	57	63	120
Kasai	10	33	43
Equator	1	16	17
Total...	285	393	678

(1) Persons residing in the Belgian Congo or Ruanda-Urundi, but not in the same locality as the hotel.

Activity of the hotel industry

Source : Department of Statistics — Government General.

Number of hotels (1)	Provinces						
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Katanga	Kasai	Total
23	11	48	38	74	30	224	
Nights registered for :							
a) visitors not residing in Africa	42,127	499	26,849	19,172	17,671	4,263	110,581
b) visitors residing in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi (2)	103,537	15,585	92,209	80,461	62,246	32,309	386,347
c) visitors from other African countries	3,315	80	2,479	3,312	8,465	195	17,846
Total of hotel nights registered	148,979	16,164	121,532	102,945	88,382	36,767	514,774

(1) Average number of hotels where the census was taken during the year.

(2) Not including people staying at hotels which are in the same locality as their residence.

Movement of travelers in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi (1)

Country of origin	Number of travelers					
	Classified according to the purpose of the trip					Total
	Tourism	Business	Combined tourism and business	Visitors	In transit	
Belgium	1,320	1,069	30	238	10	2,667
Great Britain	1,312	699	20	263	137	2,431
United States of America	1,332	317	8	94	75	1,826
France	441	469	7	91	74	1,082
Union of South Africa...	513	242	2	73	20	850
Portugal	230	105	1	87	160	583
Italy	301	169	3	27	6	506
Federal Republic of Germany	227	178	4	11	19	439
Switzerland	224	97	5	14	6	346
Other countries	778	504	5	149	85	1,521
	6,678	3,849	85	1,047	592	12,251

(1) These statistics apply solely to persons carrying a visitor's visa valid for a period of 8 days to 6 months. These figures are below the actual ones as they do not take into account the residents of neighboring French territories traveling under cover of a visitor's permit valid for 15 days, and do not include the residents of other neighboring countries who had entry permits valid for one month maximum.

VIII — THE WATER SUPPLY

Water supply for the rural communities, provided by the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène (g).

Source : *Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène*.

1949 to 1958

Number of wells and fountains provided	3,821
Number of water supply systems provided for schools and medical services	129

Water supply for the centers.

Source : — Department of Energy and Industry — Ministry of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
— Report on Regideso activity in 1957.

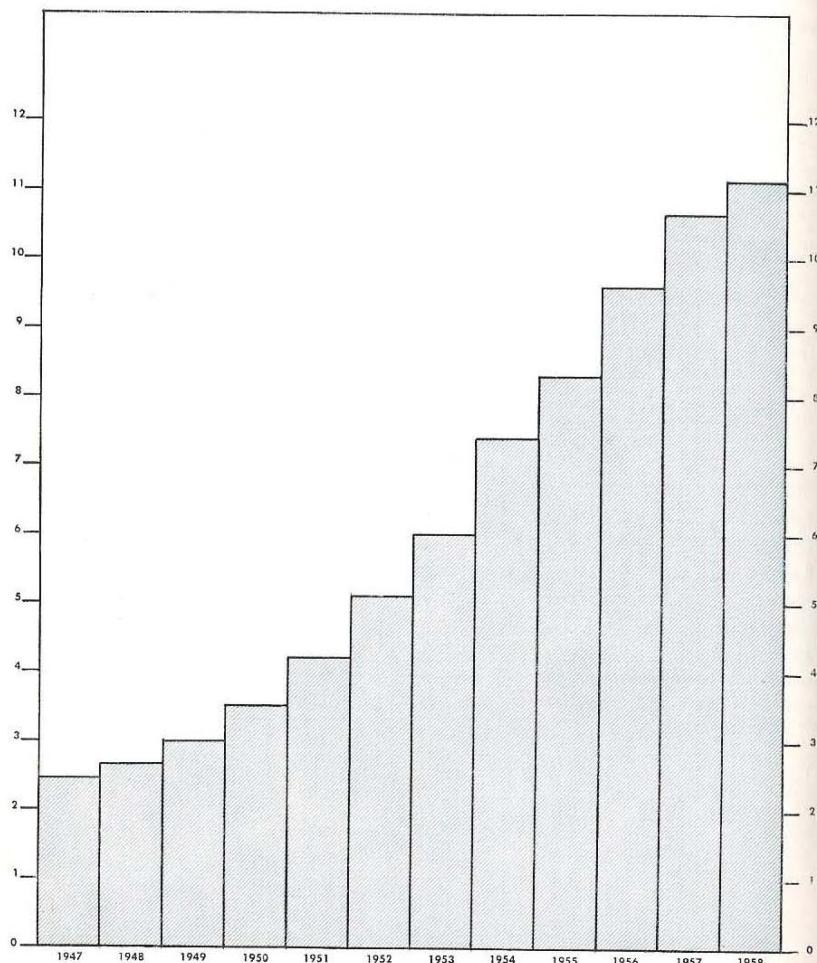
Province	Total volume supplied to the centers by Regideso and private companies (in thousands of cubic feet)	Activity of Regideso (g)		
		Number of purifying and collecting plants	Treatment capacity in thousands of cubic feet	Volume supplied in thousands of cubic feet
Leopoldville	684,395	9	819,896	481,831
Equator	42,483	4	74,266	34,714
Eastern	134,371	5	188,226	92,382
Kivu	1,116,715	5	201,857	64,872
Katanga	409,047	9	748,420	333,792
Kasai	173,782	3	83,377	53,819
Total ...	2,560,793	35	2,116,042	1,061,410

Water supplied by Regideso (g).

Source : *Report on the activity of Regideso.*

Notice : The figures relate to Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in the aggregate. In 1958, Ruanda-Urundi's share of the total accounted for slightly over 70,600,000 cubic feet (6%).

In millions of cubic feet



IX — THE TEN YEAR PLANS

1. - THE FIRST TEN YEAR PLAN.

Source : — *Report on the execution of the Belgian Congo Ten Year Plan as of December 31, 1958.*
— *Secretariat of the Ten Year Plan.*

The financial scope.

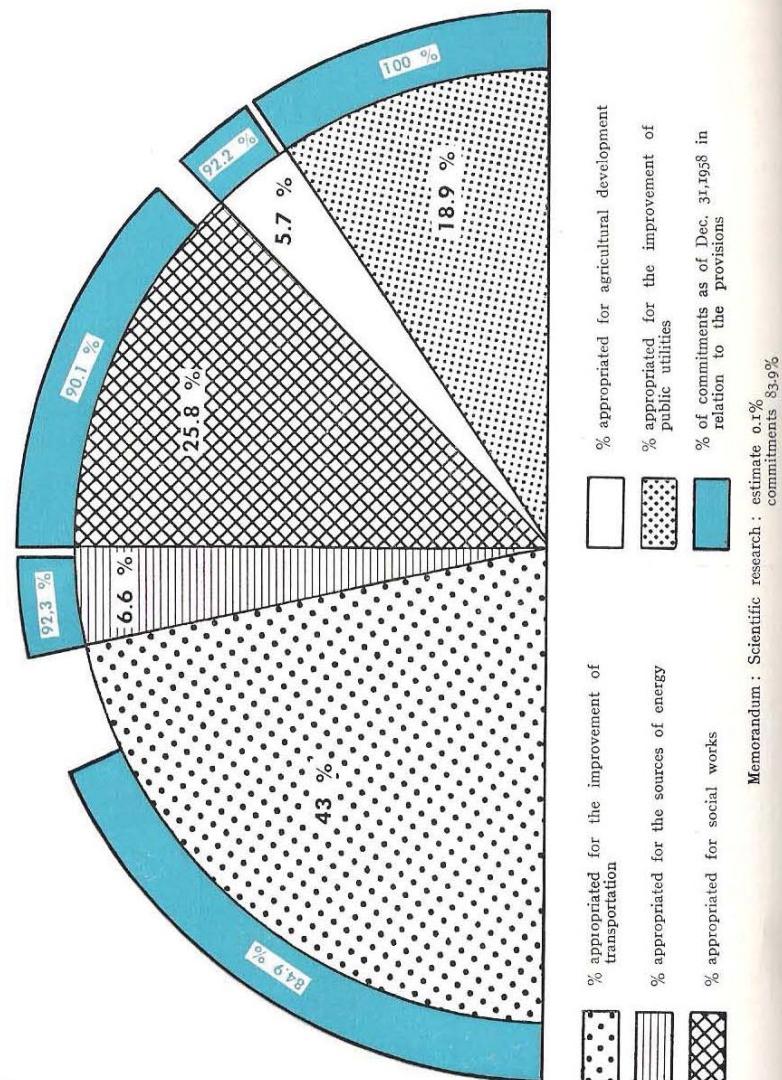
Original estimate	25,312,000,000 francs
Estimate as of December 31, 1958	50,982,000,000 francs

N.B. — 1. Included in the 50,982,000,000 francs is a sum of 2,908,000,000 francs earmarked for a transition program ensuring continuity between the First and Second Ten Year Plans.
— 2. In addition, a part of the program will be carried out by the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène which shall provide 1,341,000,000 out of its own budget.

Organizations benefitting by the Plan.

Organizations	Total estimates (round figures in billions of francs)	Payments made as of Dec. 31, 1958 (round figures in billions of francs)
Government services	30.04	22.92
Otraco	8.28	5.98
Railroads (C.F.L. & B.C.K.)	1.38	1.37
Public transportation in Leopoldville and Elisabethville	0.02	0.13
Office des Cités Africaines (g)	4.52	3.83
Electric supply (Société Force)	3.41	2.87
Regideso	2.29	1.97
Ineac (g)	0.98	0.88
Irsac (g)	0.06	0.05
<hr/>		50.98
<hr/>		40
Memorandum : Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène	1.34	1.16

Contribution of the Ten Year Plan to various fields of Congolese activity.



Distribution of funds, commitments and payments according to fields of activity.

(in billions of francs)

Section	Provisions including the transitional period	Expenditure	
		commitments as of Dec. 31, 1958	payments as of Dec. 31, 1958
Economy	25.3	21.7	20.4
transportation	21.9	18.5	17.5
railroads	4.8	4.6	4.7
highways and roads ...	7.35	6.2	5.6
waterways	7.45	6	5.6
air transport	2.3	1.7	1.6
sources of energy	3.4	3.2	2.9
Social organization	13.1 (1)	11.8 (1)	10.1 (1)
principally :			
housing	4.5	3.9	3.8
public health	3.2	3	2
education	2.7	2.6	2
water and electricity...	2.3	2	2
Agricultural development	2.92	2.7	1.3
Public utilities	9.6	9.7	8.2
Scientific research	0.06	0.05	0.05
Total ...	50.98	45.9	40
(1) Not including the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigene		1.3	1.2
			1.2

2. - A NEW PROGRAM.

At the time this book went to press, the Government had completed the plans for a new program.

The first Ten Year Plan having served to provide the country with up-to-date, rational equipment, the new program — at the same time that the work on the foregoing Plan is being finished — shall aim chiefly to develop local production, raise the native standard of living and expand the home market.

This new program will be carried out gradually, concomitant with the loans obtained and the financing expenses.

X — THE INDEPENDENT MIDDLE CLASSES

1. - THE NATIVE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

Distribution of the cooperative societies according to their economic field.

Field	Number of cooperatives	Number of members
Cooperative societies of :		
— producers	62	195,472
— consumers	12	2,919
— businessmen	4	280
— producers and consumers	5	5,771
— businessmen and consumers	2	613
— utilities	3	45
— artists	1	205
— building (housing construction)	1	306
Union of rural production cooperative societies		
(grouping 11 associations)		
Total ...	91	205,611

Location of the cooperative societies.

Province	Number of cooperatives	Number of members
Leopoldville	13	8,139
Equator	21	9,173
Eastern	21	125,854
Kivu	13	47,140
Katanga	5	642
Kasai	18	14,663
Total ...	91	205,611

2. - THE NATIVE FARMING DEVELOPMENTS.

Sources : — *Department of Agriculture ; Ministry of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.*
— *Report to Parliament.*

Total area prospected in view of establishing new farming developments.

Province	Number of acres prospected	
	annual crops	perennial crops
Leopoldville	—	40,020
Equator	6,081,981	1,002,489
Eastern	8,694,954	30,291
Kivu	2,569,548	41,552
Katanga	3,341,207	123,545
Kasai	3,637,675	711,608
Total ...	24,325,365	1,949,505

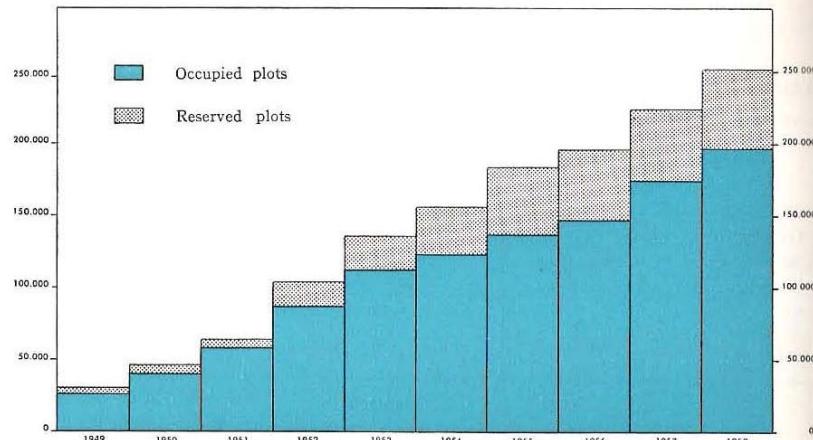
Number of plots set aside for annual crops grown by Congolese « farmers » (1).

Provinces	Number of plots to be distributed according to the Ten Year Plan	Plots distributed as of Dec. 31, 1958	Plots occupied as of Dec. 31, 1958	Reserved plots
Leopoldville	10,000	(2)	3,413	—
Equator	67,530	26,363	20,118	6,245
Eastern	137,000	94,186	71,209	22,977
Kivu	65,250	34,499	27,251	7,248
Katanga	95,000	32,685	24,538	8,147
Kasai	121,800	61,533	50,626	10,907
Total ...	496,580	249,266	197,155	55,524

(1) Members of the native farming developments.

(2) In the Province of Leopoldville, there is no partitioning of the land, in the true sense, but the plots are occupied directly.

Partitioning of land for natives from 1949 to 1958.



Perennial cropland belonging to the native farmers.

(in acres)

Provinces	Palm trees	Coffee	Para rubber	Cacao	Tea	Total
Leopoldville	13,728	6,041	—	—	—	19,769
Equator	16,948	6,167	—	568	—	23,683
Eastern	19,056	11,099	—	—	—	30,155
Kivu	12,219	15,685	—	—	896	28,800
Katanga	2,428	990	—	—	—	3,418
Kasai	8,104	15,700	—	—	—	23,804
Total ...	64,379	48,086	15,700	568	896	129,629

3. - THE « COLONAT » (g).

Composition of the « Colonat ».

Sources : — Bureau of Colonization ; Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
— Report to Parliament for 1958.
— Report on the activity of the « Société de Crédit au Colonat » during 1958.

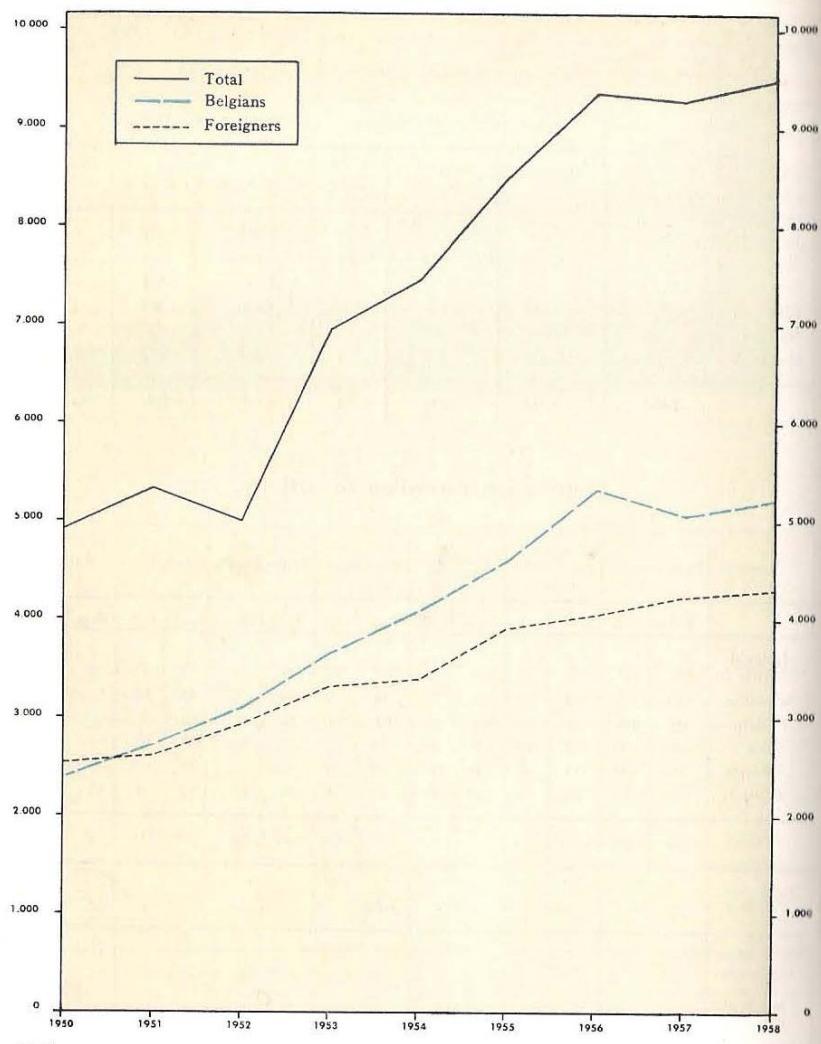
Province	Active and retired colonists			Members of the family		Total of the « Colonat »
	Belgians	Other nationalities	Total	Women	Children	
Leopoldville	1,228	1,298	2,526	1,918	2,409	6,853
Equator	216	253	469	290	319	1,078
Eastern	888	782	1,670	1,041	1,514	4,225
Kivu	1,233	448	1,681	1,179	1,566	4,426
Katanga	1,209	1,188	2,397	1,440	2,496	6,333
Kasai	279	262	541	328	494	1,363
Total ...	5,053	4,231	9,284	6,196	8,798	24,278

Distribution according to activity.

Province	Businessmen		Farmers and stock-breeders		Industrialists		Craftsmen		Professionals		Others		Retired	
	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.
Leopoldville ...	377	762	103	23	342	245	198	166	196	124	47	55	9	—
Equator .	43	204	123	30	31	26	19	9	14	13	25	30	—	—
Eastern .	135	466	477	99	109	52	92	56	51	39	99	79	—	—
Kivu ...	182	245	615	121	140	42	63	23	73	23	148	66	—	—
Katanga .	353	693	207	42	240	142	263	183	145	41	—	—	—	—
Kasai ...	88	128	50	9	54	44	36	15	23	10	17	5	15	3
Total ...	1,178	2,498	1,575	324	916	552	671	452	502	250	336	235	24	3
Total by sector	3,676		1,899		1,468		1,123		752		571		27	
% relative to the total of heads of concerns	38.6 %		20 %		15.4 %		11.8 %		7.9 %		6 %		0.3 %	

Growth of the « Colonat » from 1950 to 1958.

Active and retired colonists



Subsidies granted by the « Société de Crédit au Colonat » (g) in the last eleven years.

Sectors aided by the « Société » from 1948 to 1958	Beneficiaries		Amount allocated	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Grants provided by ordinary funds (1)				
Industrialists	407	18.4	491,827,000	29.6
Colonial farmers	548	24.8	346,441,000	20.9
Craftsmen	332	15	177,940,000	10.7
Businessmen	273	12.3	138,311,000	8.5
Professionals	76	3.4	30,293,000	1.8
Residents	80	3.6	30,145,000	1.7
Total ...	1,716	77.5	1,214,957,000	73.2
Grants provided by funds managed on behalf of the Belgian Congo Government (2) :				
Colonials trained in farm schools	415	18.7	416,267,000	25.1
Reconversion of cinchona plantations		2	18,364,000	1.1
Apprentice craftsmen	9	0.5	8,745,000	0.5
Temporary grants provided by the funds for natives (3)		1.3	2,151,000	0.1
Total ...	497	22.5	445,527,000	26.8
Overall total ...	2,213	100	1,660,484,000	100

(1) The ordinary funds are financed by the Société du Crédit au Colonat's own budget.

(2) These grants are financed either by the temporary funds provided by the agricultural funds reserved for the reconversion of cinchona plantations or by those obtained from the Ten Year Plan. The Société is only responsible for their management

(3) Operating since 1958.

PART V
SOCIAL ASPECTS

I — PUBLIC HEALTH

The medical institutions

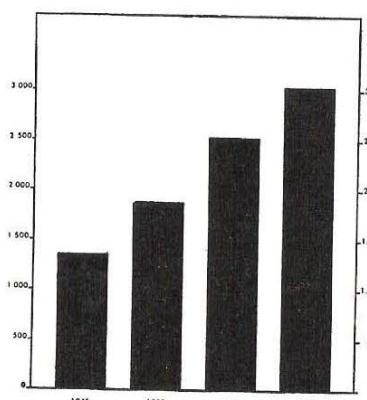
Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

Type of establishment	Government	Subsidized	Private	Total	Number of beds
A. — General medicine : Hospitals, clinics, medico-surgical centers, maternity hospitals	173	165	121	459	52,255
Rural dispensaries	1,294	471	718	2,483	20,051
B. — Specialized institutions : (leprosariums, hospitals for trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis sanatoria, insane asylums	40		59	99	14,293
Total ...	1,507	1,534		3,041	86,599

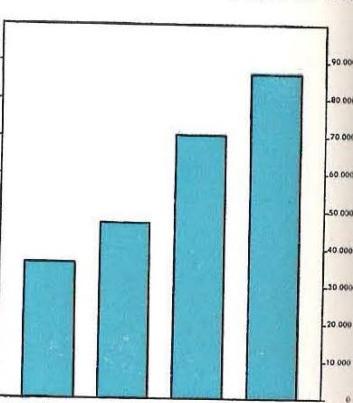
Growth of the medical institutions

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

Number of establishments



Number of beds



The medical staff

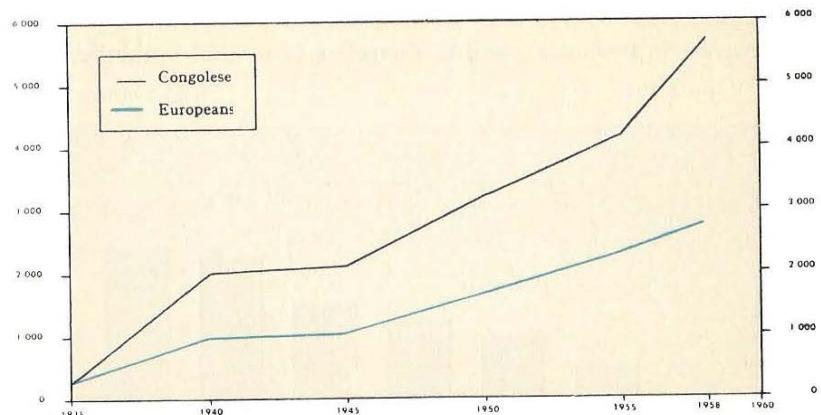
Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

European personnel	Government	Private	Total	Congolese personnel	Total
Doctors	380	323	703	Medical assistants	128
Pharmacists	19	63	82	Licensed nurses	9,990
Dentists	8	35	43	Health wardens	118
Biologists	11	—	11	Midwives	16
Medical assistants and health officers	483	161	644	Chartered assistant midwives	484
Nurses	155	1,084	1,239	Certified attendants	3,927
Total ...	1,056	1,666	2,722	Total ...	5,663

Increase of the medical staff

Source : *Report to Parliament.*

Personnel



Medical assistance provided by the Government

Sources : — Annual report of the Belgian Congo Government Medical Services.
— Report to Parliament for 1958.

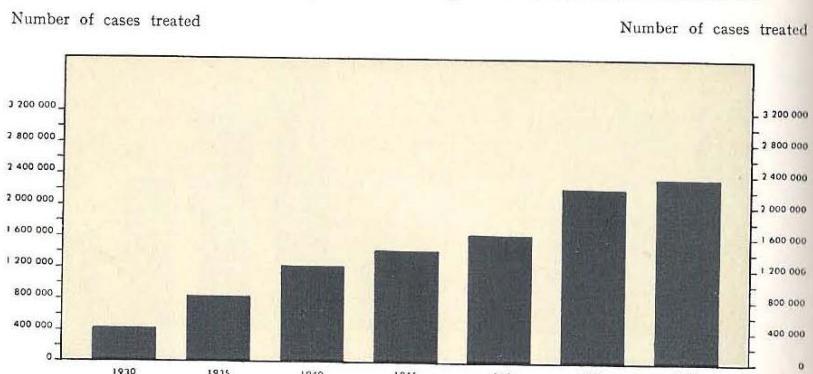
Congolese examined by the mobile medical units	6,605,630
Cases treated in government dispensaries and hospitals...	2,350,941
Number of persons hospitalized in government institutions ...	525,223
Surgical interventions (in government and private institutions) of which 74,038 were major operations	232,521
Analyses made in government laboratories	881,117

Total number of cases treated in government institutions for :	
malaria	945,110
leprosy	286,066
gonorrhea	180,305
framboesia (yaws)	105,021
syphilis	61,000
bilharziasis	60,515
tuberculosis	42,493
trypanosomiasis	7,639
hemoglobinuric bilious fever...	92

Vaccination in government establishments : production of vaccine	414,997 cubic inches
smallpox vaccinations:	
— first	36,783
— subsequent	231,454

N.B. — Aside from the surgical interventions, these figures do not include those of Catholic and Protestant missions and other private organizations.

Increase in treatment given to Congolese in medical institutions

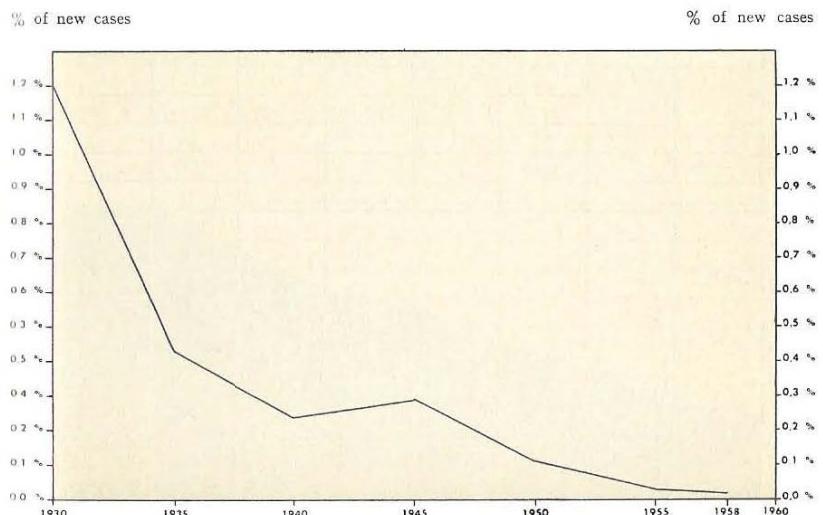


Drop in trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness)

Source : Report to Parliament.

Year	Number of Congolese examined by government mobile medical units	New cases of trypanosomiasis detected by these medical units
1930	2,779,448	33,562
1935	4,356,270	18,930
1940	4,860,094	11,837
1945	3,819,431	11,080
1950	5,351,855	6,109
1955	6,556,514	2,117
1957	6,282,269	1,560
1958	6,254,454	1,218

Trend of the index of new trypanosomiasis cases



Protection of the African child

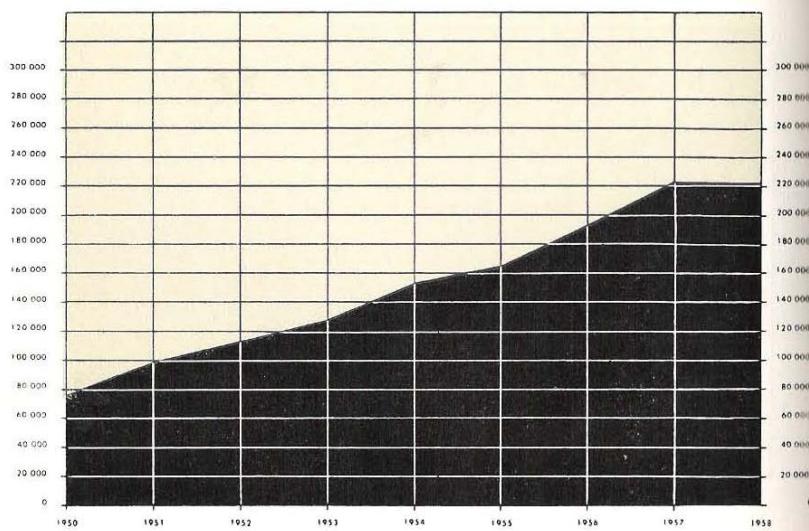
Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Total of births registered	513,448
Pregnancies under medical care	325,648
Confinements in maternity hospitals	222,149
Consultations rooms for infants	1,048
Infants registered at the consultations	346,588
Average weekly attendance at consultations	222,910
N.B. — In 1958 over 43,26 % of the registered births took place in maternity hospitals.	

Confinements in maternity hospitals since 1950

Source : Report to Parliament.

Number of confinements in maternity hospitals



Activity of the Fonds Reine Elisabeth pour l'assistance médicale aux Indigènes du Congo Belge (g)

Source : Report on the activity of F.O.R.E.A.M.I. in 1957.

Total number of natives examined : 746,130 in 1956; or 88,77 % of the population in the F.O.R.E.A.M.I. sector,
773,231 in 1957; or 89,03 % of the population in the F.O.R.E.A.M.I. sector.

General information :

Consultations given	962,455
Patients hospitalized	108,118
Surgical cases	10,866
Prenatal consultations	11,221
Confinements in maternity hospitals	12,314
Infants registered at consultations	71,771

Leprosy :

New cases detected and treated ...	1,023
Total number of cases treated ...	6,312
Lepers cured	272

Specific diseases :

Cases treated ;	
Yaws (framboesia)	380
Tuberculosis	835
Syphilis	494
Phagedenic ulcers	3,287
Helminthiasis	110,187

Sleeping-sickness :

New cases detected and treated ...	291
Total number of cases treated ...	1,195
Cases cured	308

Medical activity of the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène

SOME RESULTS

Source : Report of F.O.R.E.A.M.I. on management and accounts in 1957.

Credits allocated in 1957 to medico-social work: 110,570,477 francs.
Below are a few figures on the medical services provided by F.O.R.E.A.M.I. in three areas where there is mass activity.

	Befale	Kasongo	Kibombo
Number of persons under care ...	42,606	120,323	38,710
A. — Hospitals			
Number of hospital days ...	48,278	106,850	88,853
Surgical interventions	1,298	734	380
Confinements in maternity wards	461	1,141	724
B. — Rural dispensaries and annexes of medical institutions:			
Number of consultations ...	333,184	472,322	221,506
C. — Prenatal consultations	9,579	15,415	30,613
D. — Consultations for infants ...	33,009	42,202	21,898
N.B. — C. and D. include consultations provided by the social service			

Trend of some birth rates and death rates

I. IN TWO BIG URBAN CENTERS.

Source : *Annual report of the Belgian Congo Government Medical Services*.

Year	Births in o/oo		Deaths in o/oo	
	Leopoldville	Elisabethville	Leopoldville	Elisabethville
1950	33.90	36.30	13.52	—
1951	34.18	43.91	12.06	11.22
1952	33.63	47.53	13.09	12.21
1953	34.01	45.90	13.06	8.26
1954	35.90	46.90	10.00	12.40
1955	38.74	44.25	9.71	6.99
1956	46.60	46.26	7.85	7.18
1957	47.26	53.59	8.32	6.06
1958	57.60	?	8.70	?

2. IN A TRIBAL AREA WHERE THERE IS INTENSIVE ACTIVITY.

Source : « Foreami » report on its activity during 1958.

N.B. — This tribal area under the Foreami medical supervision comprises 870,000 individuals inhabiting four territories in the Kwango district, two in Kwilu, a region in the Lake Leopold II district and one in Central Congo

Year	Births in o/oo	Deaths in o/oo
1950	40.74	25.18
1951	38.97	24.60
1952	36.93	22.24
1953	43.43	22.17
1954	41.36	21.47
1955	41.51	19.11
1956	42.09	18.73
1957	41.64	17.79
1958	39.59	15.37

4. IN AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

Source : *Union Minière du Haut-Katanga. Report on technical and social progress*.

N.B. — The following statistics cover 80,000 individuals — workers for the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga and their families — residing in the southern part of the Katanga Province.

Year	Births in o/oo		Deaths in o/oo	
	Leopoldville	Elisabethville	Leopoldville	Elisabethville
1950	63.6	—	9.4	—
1951	66.2	—	7.6	—
1952	68.7	—	6.8	—
1953	72.8	—	6.9	—
1954	73.1	—	7.3	—
1955	72.9	—	7.1	—
1956	77	—	7.9	—
1957	73.6	—	7.5	—
1958	65.3	—	6	—

Medical training

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958*.

Type of institution	Number of institutions		Enrolment		Total	
	government	subsidized	Total	government schools	subsidized schools	
Schools for :						
native medical assistants.....	1	2	3	70	75	145
nurses	4	6	10	311	262	573
health wardens	3	—	3	65	—	65
assistant nurses	69	—	69	1104	—	1104
midwife-nurses	2	3	5	18	54	72
assistant midwives	42	—	42	405	—	405
assistant pharmacists	1	—	1	4	—	4
dentists	1	—	1	20	—	20
university medical courses ...	1	1	2	16	47	63
Total ...	124	12	136	2,013	438	2,451

II — EDUCATION

Sources : — *Statistics 1958 ; Governor-General's speech.*
 — *Department of Education and Cults ; Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.*
 — *Universities in the Congo.*

- Note 1) The diagrams on pages 154-155 indicate the educational organization as it existed in 1957. At the time this book went to press, the educational system was undergoing a complete transformation, especially as concerns the two different programs which appear in the following table. This dual curriculum was necessary in the past because of the different stages of evolution of the two groups forming the population and it is now disappearing.
 2) Furthermore, the statistics for 1958 given below greatly modify the data previously published in other documentary works. In fact, they have been established on new, more rational bases: for example, the dates for calculating school attendance have been changed; sections which were formerly recorded separately have been listed under a single institution; various data have been combined, etc. As a swift evolution is taking place in the Congo's educational system, other statistical changes (and, consequently, their bases of calculation) can be expected in the coming years.

The educational organization today

Type of school	Number of schools	The staff		Enrolment
		Non-native	Native	
1. Nursery schools				
Government and subsidized ...	647	99	1,048	48,433
Non-subsidized	9	16	—	253
Total ...	656	115	1,048	48,686
2. Primary education				
Government and subsidized	11,865	3,009	31,988	1,124,494
Non-subsidized	7,920	697	9,551	296,585
Total ...	19,785	3,706	41,539	1,421,079
3. Technical and agricultural instruction.				
Government and subsidized	339	619	734	17,142
Non-subsidized	37	77	86	2,501
Total ...	376	696	820	19,643
4. Teacher training, secondary and higher education.				
Government and subsidized	419	2,050	532	36,357
Non-subsidized	164	304	130	7,549
Total ...	583	2,354	662	43,906
OVERALL TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	21,400	6,871	44,069	1,533,314

The school organization

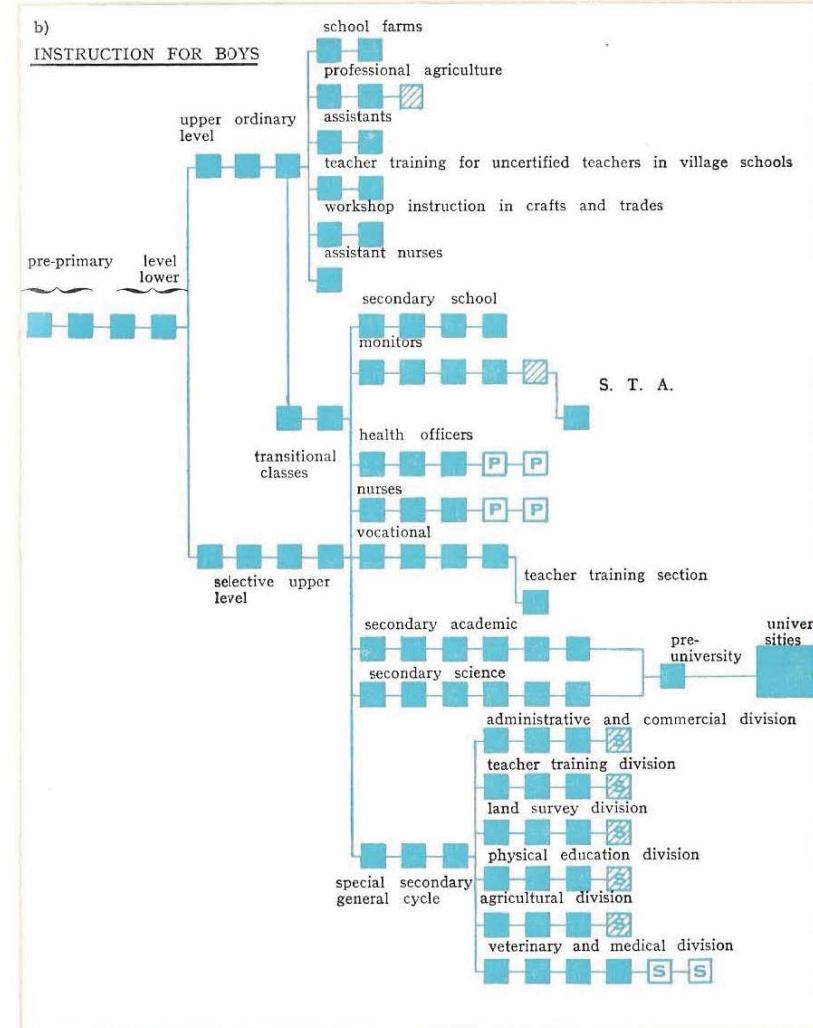
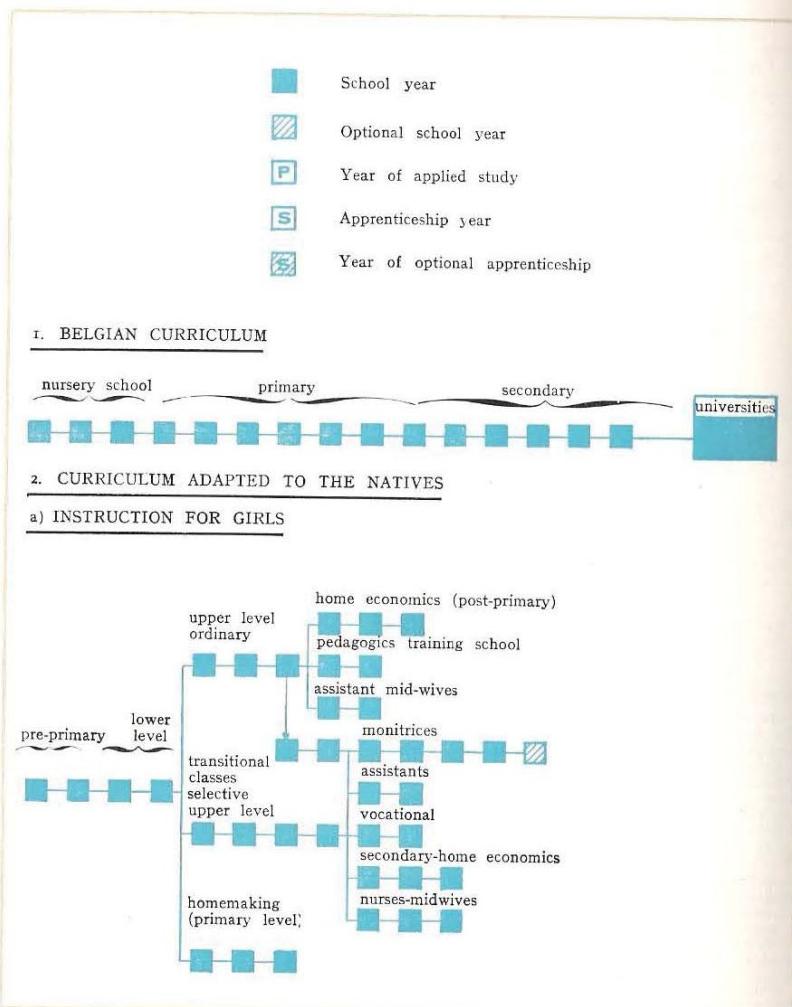
Category	Number of institutions	Enrolment		
		Non-native	Native	Total
1. Government institutions				
a) governmental	325	8,941	53,463	61,954
b) congreganist	85	2,432	11,305	13,737
Total ...	410	10,923	64,768	75,691
2. Subsidized schools :				
a) Catholic missions	11,806	10,018	1,013,484	1,023,502
b) Protestant missions	1,054	—	127,233	127,233
Total ...	12,860	10,018	1,140,717	1,150,735
3. Non-subsidized schools :				
a) Catholic missions	786	—	22,096	22,096
b) Protestant missions	6,934	—	219,414	219,414
c) Private schools	410	—	65,378	65,378
Total ...	8,130	—	306,888	306,888
OVERALL TOTAL (1+2+3)	21,400	—	1,533,314	1,533,314

The university program

N.B. — Data up to December 31, 1958. The pre-university courses are marked ; (*)

Courses and schools	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Government University		Lovanium University		Total enrolment	
	Enrolment		Enrolment		Enrolment	
	Non- native	Native	Non- native	Native	Non- native	Native
Science and applied science	61	3	—	—	61	3
Teachers college	34	4	—	—	34	4
Center of anthropology and African languages	4	—	—	—	4	—
Philosophy and letters	21	1	16	14	37	15
Law	24	12	4	1	28	13
Agronomy	—	4	5	8	5	12
Theology	—	—	2	15	2	15
Medicine	—	—	30	19	30	19
Psychology and pedagogics	—	—	4	16	4	16
Science	—	—	14	6	14	6
Engineering	—	—	9	14	9	14
Political science, sociology and eco- nomics	—	—	24	34	24	34
General pre-university (*)	—	—	—	107	—	107
Pre-university science (*)	—	—	8	14	8	14
Preparatory section at Elisabeth- ville (*)	—	18	—	—	—	18
Total ...	144	42	116	248	260	290

Diagram of the educational organization in Belgian Congo



III — THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKER

Distribution of workers according to branch of activity

A. — Under employee's contract (1)

Source : *Report of the Caisse des Pensions et Allocations Familiales pour Employés du Congo Belge et du Ruanda Urundi for the fiscal year 1958.*

Branch	Number of workers	Proportionate %
Commerce	7,081	26.97
Mining	4,240	16.15
Transportation	4,121	15.70
Industry	3,499	13.33
Agriculture	2,167	8.25
Construction	1,875	7.14
Water and electric supply	449	1.71
Miscellaneous	2,823	10.75
Total ...	26,255	100

(1) Applies to men and women in the private sector only.

B. — Men under the « workman's contract »

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

Branch	Number of workers	Proportionate %
Agriculture	312,922	28.39
Industry	124,388	11.29
Construction	104,621	9.49
Transportation	77,487	7.04
Commerce	68,408	6.21
Mining	64,562	5.85
Office work	45,812	4.15
Miscellaneous	303,980	27.58
Total ...	1,102,270	100

Family status of native workmen

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

	Number	Proportionate %
Married, living with their wives	709,426	64.36
Bachelors	327,438	29.71
Married, living alone	41,351	3.75
Polygamous	24,055	2.18

Distribution of woman and child labor and workers under the apprenticeship contract

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

Branch	Women workers	Children		Apprentices under apprenticeship contracts	
		boys	girls	men	women
Agriculture	1,640	828	129	46	—
Mining	31	11	13	—	—
Industry	655	579	321	105	—
Commerce	199	130	1	1	1
Transportation	3	220	—	237	—
Construction	—	173	—	96	—
Office work	243	48	89	6	—
Miscellaneous	5,109	1,760	208	356	102
Total ...	7,880	3,749	761	847	103
		4,510		950	

Distribution of workers according to origin

A. — Under the employee's contract

Source : *Report of the Caisse des Pensions et Allocations Familiales pour Employés for the fiscal year 1958.*

Nationality	Number
Belgian	20,865
Portuguese	1,151
French	803
Italian	748
Dutch	396
Swiss	352
Greek	336
British	281
Luxembourg	132
Others	1,291
Total ...	26,255

B. — Under the « workman's contract »

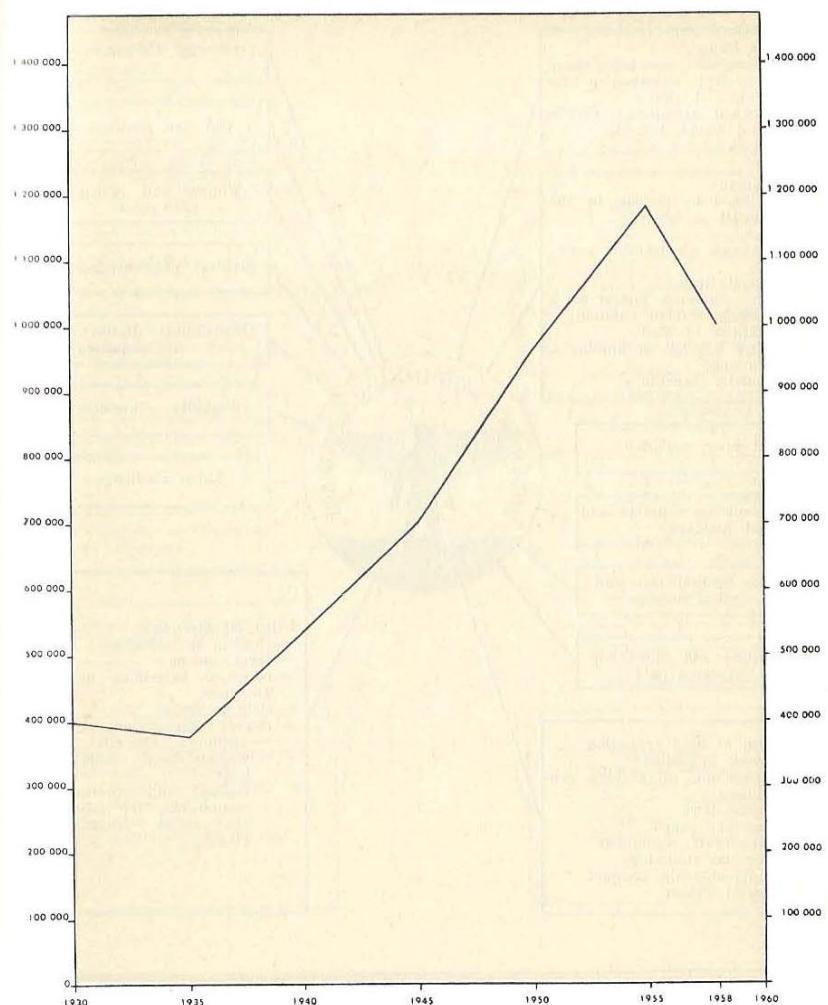
Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

1. Number of workers employed in their native territory	598,827	or : 54.33 %
2. Number of workers employed outside their native territory :		
a) but within their native district	199,823	
b) outside their native district but within their native province	151,014	
c) outside their native province	91,922	
Total	442,759	or : 40.17 %
3. Number of workers from abroad :		
a) from Ruanda Urundi	17,472	
b) from foreign countries	43,212	
Total	60,684	or : 5.5 %

Development of the volume of the male native labor force under the « workman's contract »

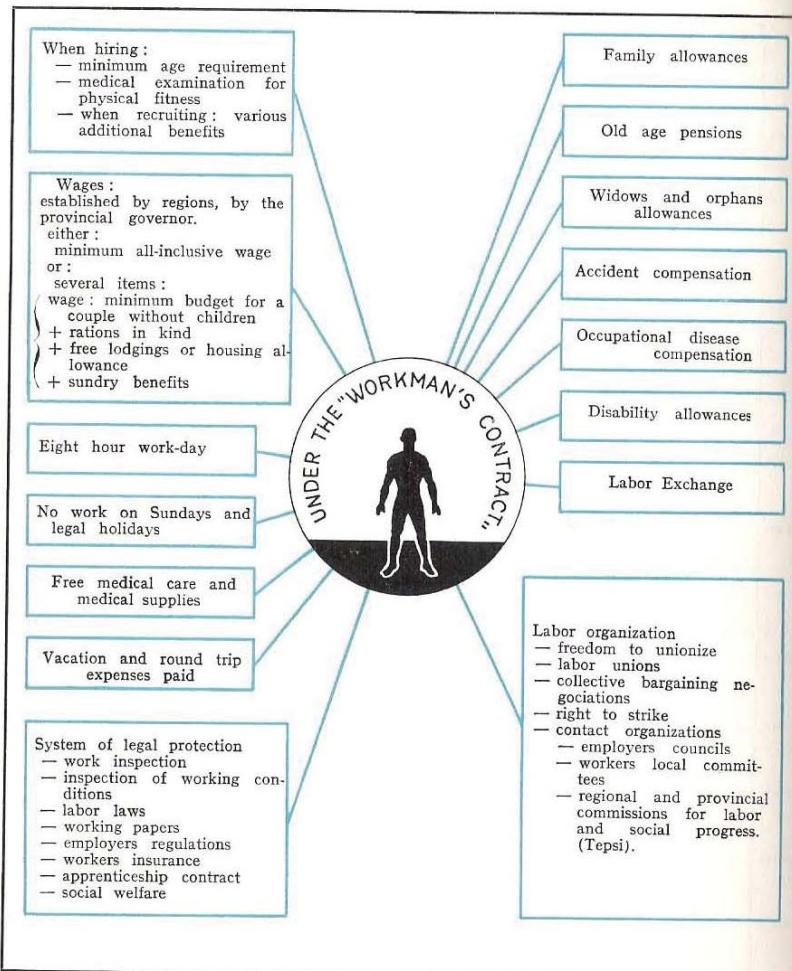
Source : *Report to Parliament.*

Number of workers



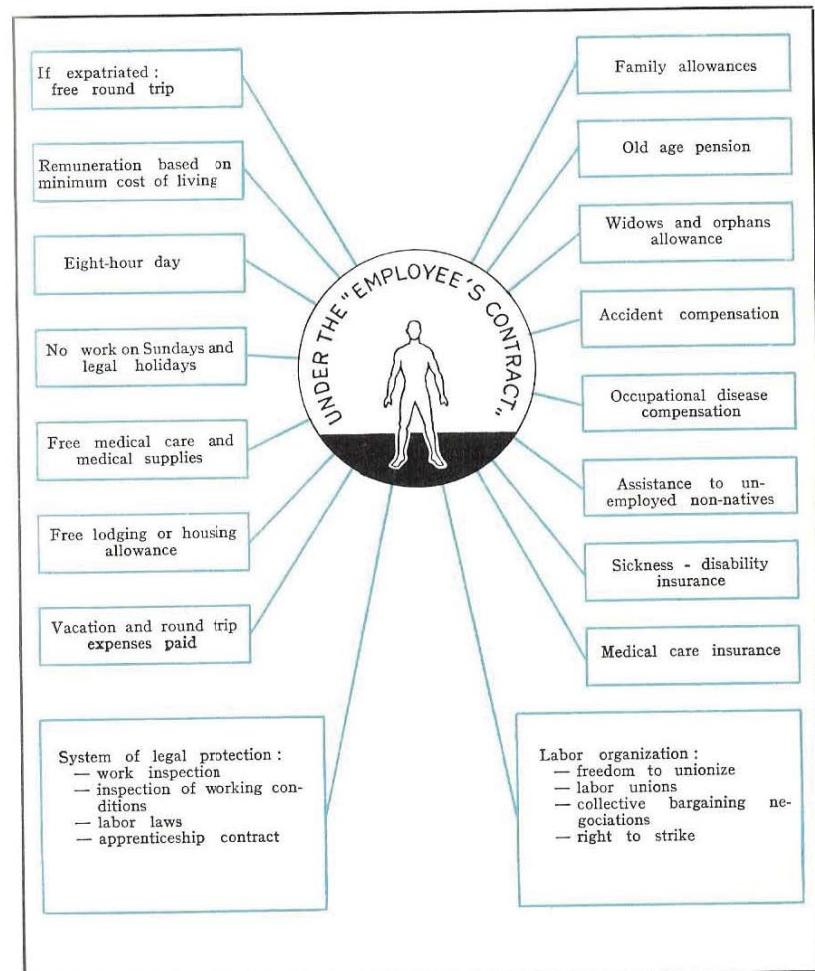
Benefits guaranteed to workers by Belgian Congo social legislation

Source : Department of Labor and Social Security — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.



Benefits guaranteed to workers by Belgian Congo social laws

Source : Department of Labor and Social Security — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.



IV — WELFARE ORGANIZATION

Activity of the Loan Fund during the last ten years

Source : Department of Native Affairs — Belgian Congo Government General.

Year	Credits entered on the special budgets and held at the disposal of the provinces for loans to the native districts and the «centres extra-coutumiers» (g)	Loans granted to private individuals	
		Number of loans	Amount
1948-1949	63,560,000	1,738	43,096,000
1950	31,500,000	1,438	21,552,921,75
1951	20,000,000	1,714	45,096,928
1952	159,000,000	3,047	92,999,719,70
1953	145,000,000	3,493	82,000,000
1954	138,000,000	6,091	325,269,046,55
1955	293,500,000	5,675	242,410,923
1956	652,804,000	7,330	355,707,053
1957	594,136,000	11,720	711,342,824
1958	365,000,000	14,594	902,726,931
Total ...	2,462,500,000	57,110	2,822,202,347

Activity of the Fonds du Roi (g)

Source : Report to Parliament.

Position as of Dec. 31	Total amount of grants	Annual number of beneficiaries (new and additional grants)
1955	Founded on Oct. 18, 1955	4
1956	902,391 francs	777
1957	4,427,622 francs	2,940
1958	65,269,719 francs	2,608

Activity of the Office des Cités Africaines (g) since its establishment

Source : *Office des Cités Africaines*.

1. Construction and administration.

Year	Dwellings finished during the year			Number of dwellings sold during the year	Grand total as of Dec. 31, of dwellings offered for rent during the year
	Number	Habitable area (in sq. ft.)	Investment (in thousands of francs)		
1952	2,582	1,105,128	196,021	—	2,250
1953	4,721	2,284,476	376,226	—	5,470
1954	8,389	4,347,442	557,399	1,618	9,344
1955	5,970	3,622,128	342,143	1,331	16,066
1956	2,052	1,235,954	167,963	3,776	16,365
1957	2,913	1,048,502	350,297	4,333	14,902
1958	4,933	3,079,702	417,043	3,805	13,296
Total ...	32,160	17,363,332 sq. ft.	2,497,092	14,923	—

2. Building of substructures (draining and preparation of ground, roads, sewers, pumping and purifying stations, planting).

Year	Area of ground prepared (in acres)	Length of roads built (in miles)	Drains built for evacuating surface water (in miles)	Sewers built for evacuating soiled water (in miles)	Capital invested in groundwork (in thousands of francs)
			(in miles)	(in miles)	
1952	1,063	21	22	—	125,413
1953	652	9	9	—	46,370
1954	581	19	14	—	86,249
1955	966	33	42	10	129,837
1956	786	82	64	42	201,721
1957	1,050	75	107	101	309,373
1958	499	51	108	137	334,956
Total ...	5,567	320	366	290	1,233,929

3. Construction of public buildings (schools and government, medico-social, religious and cultural institutions).

Year	Schools built	Other buildings	Capital invested in public buildings (in thousands of francs)
			(in thousands of francs)
1954	81	—	5,132
1955	517	8	68,870
1956	813	9	161,575
1957	206	30	95,410
1958	372	37	160,930
Total ...	1,989	84	491,917

Activity of the « Fond du Bien-Etre Indigene » (g)

Source : *Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigene (F.B.E.I.)*.

Branch of activity	Commitments made in 1958 (in francs)	Commitments made from 1948 to 1958 (in francs)	% of the total	Major undertakings
Rural economy :				
— Soil conservation and improved yield	354,300	44,099,576	.014	— Reforestation of the Marunga plain. — Irrigation of the Ruzizi plain.
— Introduction of new and improved crops	—	476,308	.105	— Rice-growing project in the Ruzizi plain.
— Agriculture and native farming developments	368,000	11,038,124	.799	— Storehouses for agricultural products; farming equipment.
— Mechanized treatment and transport of produce	—	3,175,732	.121	— Husking and peeling machines, wagons and other equipment.
— Pisciculture	238,733	30,391,993	1.380	— 6 fish-breeding centers, 611 secondary centers, collective preserves and ponds. Promotion of fishery in Lake Tanganyika.
— Stock-raising	154,000	66,758,465	2.532	— Establishment of 2 acclimatization stations, distribution of breeding stock and installation of pig farms in native areas.
— Apiculture	—	154,000	.006	— Equipment.
— Cooperatives	11,593,848	3,145,123	.085	— Contribution toward the founding of various cooperatives.
— Agricultural training	—	34,174,448	2.055	— Construction and installation of 13 schools for agricultural training.
— Miscellaneous	6,485,298	3,059,877	.150	— Promotion of crafts, etc.
Total ...	19,194,159	114,760,646	8.147	
Equipment for native communities :				
— Road work	963,093	40,223,217	1.526	— Various local roads, bridges, ferries, etc...
— Water supply for stabilized native communities	57,873,787	307,735,291	10,915	— 3,100 fountains and wells, 81 miles of principal water mains and 13 miles of secondary installations.
— Welfare centers	1,482,451	116,174,286	4.407	— Construction and installation of 150 welfare centers.
— F.B.E.I. contribution to native housing	7,633,684	33,730,684	.976	— 7 housing construction yards were opened.
— Miscellaneous	249,900	6,549,772	.249	— Construction and transport equipment.
Total ...	68,202,915	416,422,250	18,073	
Medico-social activity :				
— Medico-surgical rural centers	25,408,385	301,458,506	11.435	— Construction and installation of 30 medico-surgical centers and increased medical aid for the Azande-Mamvu tribes.
— Dispensaries	27,160,863	130,743,653	4,922	— Construction and equipment of 276 dispensaries.
— Protection of Mother and Child	11,170,824	105,439,924	7,793	— Construction and equipment of 113 maternity hospitals and 135 infant consultation pavilions. Annual distribution of over 220,000 lbs. of powdered milk for infants.
— Ambulances	1,964,641	43,187,232	1,638	— Donation of 250 ambulances.
— Campaign against serious endemic diseases	12,663,900	19,230,900	8,316	— Campaigns against leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, etc.
— Medical training	1,853,976	46,450,976	1,762	— Construction and installation of 13 medical training schools.
— Water mains for supplying medical establishments and schools	1,403,140	11,377,300	.432	— Laying of 129 water mains.
— Orphan asylums	920,300	138,491,357	4,874	— Construction and installation of 16 orphan asylums.
— The F.B.E.I.'s own medical activity	9,950,848	63,075,379	2,393	— The Fund's own activity in Befale and Kasongo-Kibombo.
— The F.B.E.I.'s own welfare activity	5,830,128	7,062,700	.302	— The Fund's own activity in Befale, Kasongo, Kibombo, Gandalika and Kashiobwe.
— Miscellaneous	292,700			— Food for weak children, campaign against the drop in birth-rate, welfare activity outside of the welfare services organized by the Fund, etc.
Total ...	98,619,715	1109,936,295	45.897	

Activity of the F.B.E.I. Bien-Etre Indigene

Branch of activity	Commitments made in 1958 (in francs)	Commitments made from 1948 to 1958 (in francs)	% of the total	Major undertakings (1)
Education :				
— Construction and installation of schools	43,132,707	452,812,776	17.177	Construction and installation of 417 schools, including primary schools, schools for domestic science, teacher training and training for non-certified teachers in village schools as well as workshops for training craftsmen.
— Didactic supplies and equipment	800,000	5,309,000	.201	Various publications, in particular the « Conseils d'Hygiène aux Congolais » (g) : circulation — 350,000 copies.
Total...	43,932,707	458,121,776	17.378	Publications, « Public Address » and information installations, etc...
 Educational and cultural activity :				
— Installation of sports grounds	—	445,000	.017	
— Purchase and production of educational and cultural films	1,225,000	10,703,000	.466	
— Miscellaneous	653,346	7,163,346	.272	
Total...	1,878,346	18,311,346	.695	
 Other expenditures : (2)				
— F.B.E.I. field services (technical services and regional management) ...	17,299,210	160,130,308	6.074	
— General administration (operating expenses and capital investment)	11,053,000	98,485,423	3.736	
Total...	28,352,210	258,615,731	9.810	
— memorandum work carried out in Ruanda-Urundi	260,180,054	2,636,168,044	100.036	
	57,548,667	672,297,923		

(1) Excluding Ruanda-Urundi. The work carried out in Ruanda-Urundi exceeded 57 million francs in 1958 and reached a total of 672 millions for the years 1948 to 1958.

(2) These figures include those for Ruanda-Urundi as the expenditure under these items cannot be divided exactly. Roughly speaking, about three-fourths represent the Belgian Congo. Thus, the general administrative expenses are reduced to less than 3 %.

Social Service

Source : Second Main Department — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Type of Social Center	Number of centers	Teaching staff		Number of persons enroled in courses (not including visits to homes)
		European	Native	
1. Urban social centers :				
Government	20	74	287	15,508
Approved	37	140	645	30,147
Total...	57	214	932	45,655
2. Social and educational centers				
Government	2	6	—	?
Approved	11	31	26	1,843
Total...	13	37	26	over 1,843
3. Rural social centers :				
Government	3	12	80	841
Approved	5	29	78	2,745
Total...	8	41	158	3,586
4. Youth clubs :				
Government	1	2	8	— (*)
Approved	3	5	13 (*)	411 (*)
Total...	4	7	over 21	over 411
5. Homes for young girls :				
Approved	3	1	?	?
6. Youth camps	21	3	?	?
Grand total	104	303	over 1,137	over 51,495

(*) Statistics for 1957.

Leading youth organizations in the Congo

1. Association des Boys-Scouts et Girls-Guides de Belgique (B.S.B. — G.G.B.).
2. Fédération des Eclaireurs catholiques du Congo Belge (F.E.C.C.B.).
3. Fédération des Guides catholiques du Congo Belge (F.G.C.C.B.).
4. Scouts de la Force publique.
5. Xavériens et Xavériennes.
6. Jeunesse pour le Christ (Chirojeugd).
7. Church Clubs.
8. Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.).
9. Young Women's Christian Association (Y.W.C.A.).
10. Jeunesse ouvrière chrétienne et jeunesse ouvrière chrétienne féminine (J.O.C. — J.O.C.F.).
11. Jeunesse étudiante catholique et jeunesse étudiante catholique féminine (J.E.C. — J.E.C.F.).
12. Jeunesse musicales.

N.B. — There are numerous regional or local groups in addition to those listed above.

Foundations established by industrial enterprises

Source : Ministry for Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

1. Foundations established under the decree of January 8, 1956, concerning the use of the special war tax.

Founder company	Name of foundation	Date of establishment	Initial endowment	Funds allocated as of Dec. 31, 1958.
Symétain	Fondation Symétain for the improvement of native living conditions.	21-1-1948	50,000,000	164,245,714
Compagnie de Linea	Fonds social Linea.	25-8-1948	1,800,843	6,709,873
Compagnie d'élevage et d'alimentation du Katanga	Fondation Elakat for the improvement of native living conditions.	12-12-1950	2,000,000	3,750,000
Tabacongo	Fondation Tabacongo for the improvement of native living conditions.	23-12-1948	3,000,000	11,087,700
Usines Textiles de Leopoldville	The Utexlo Company native welfare foundation.	4-2-1948	35,000,000	53,840,592

II. Other company foundations.

Comité National du Kivu	Fonds social du Kivu.	8-4-1930	10,000,000	65,321,552
M. Costier	Fondation Marcel Costier for the improvement of native living conditions.	2-10-1953	2,000,000	4,655,202
Compagnie Cotonnière Congolaise	Foundation of the Cotonco group for the improvement of native living conditions.	7-7-1954	20,000,000	72,807,243

Social service instruction

Source : Schools for social service in the Congo.

Establishments	Number	Enrolment
Government	1	
Approved	2	96

V — RELIGIOUS LIFE

Religious activity of Christian missions

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

— Yearly statistics (1958) of Catholic missions in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
— Belgian Congo Protestant Missions Office.

Catholic missions	Protestant missions
PERSONNEL	
Number of missionary congregations : 146 comprising : 46 for priests and brothers 100 for nuns	
Religious personnel :	Religious personnel :
a) Non-Congolese	a) Non-Congolese
men 3,134	men 613
women 2,770	women 1,038
total 5,904	total 1,651
b) Congolese :	Congolese
men 756	men 1,103
of whom 366 are priests	
women 780	women 560
total 1,536	total 1,663
+ catechizers 25,566	+ catechizers 14,788
Overall total 33,006	Overall total 17,576
LOCAL TRAINING CENTERS	
Training colleges 4	Schools for ministers 39
Secondary colleges 26	
Novitiates 61	
Mission posts 669	Mission posts 297
Localities served 24,269	Localities served 17,173
NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS	
Catholics 4,546,160	Protestants 825,625

The Catholic penetration

Source : *Report to Parliament.*

Year	Non-Congolese religious staff	Congolese religious staff	Number of mission posts	Number of Catholics
1926	1,376	—	187	—
1930	1,578	—	197	662,278
1935	2,326	19,285	261	1,048,511
1940	3,065	—	332	—
1945	3,127	25,482	357	2,096,199
1950	4,268	25,904	418	2,691,051
1955	5,195	27,223	512	3,671,161
1958	5,904	27,132	669	4,546,160

The Protestant penetration

Source : *Report to Parliament.*

Year	Non-Congolese religious staff	Congolese religious staff	Number of mission posts	Number of Protestants
1926	616	—	129	—
1930	730	—	160	143,799
1935	718	10,368	168	233,673
1940	797	—	193	—
1945	755	14,607	216	433,980
1950	1,178	15,373	230	567,061
1955	1,500	16,176	248	757,375
1958	1,653	15,923	207	825,625

Catholic ecclesiastical organization

Source : *Yearbook of Belgian Missions. 1959 edition.*

Comments : 1^o Up to the end of 1959, the organization of the Catholic Church comprised vicariates and apostolic prefectures; these missionary districts were the transitional stages preparing the final organization of the dioceses.
 The list below represents the organization as of December 31 1958. The numbers appearing in front of the districts correspond to those marked on the inset map entitled «Location of the Catholic Missions».
 2^o On November 29, 1959, the Pope raised all the apostolic vicariates to bishoprics leaving only a few prefectures. In the new organization there are six archdioceses in the Congo; the seats coincide with the chief-towns of the provinces.

Ecclesiastic districts	Missionary congregations serving the districts
LEOPOLDVILLE PROVINCE	
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
1. Leopoldville	<p>Priests : Missionary Sons of Scheut, Jesuit Fathers, Dominican Fathers, Sons of the Most Holy Sacrament, Paulist Fathers.</p> <p>Brothers : Brothers of the Christian Schools, Marist Brothers.</p> <p>Nuns : Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine, Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Zusters van 't Gelove, de Pesci Sisters, Little Sisters of Jesus, Daughters of St. Paul, Adorers of the Most Holy Sacrament.</p>
2. Boma	<p>Priests : Missionary Sons of Scheut.</p> <p>Brothers : Brothers of the Christian Schools.</p> <p>Nuns : Sisters of the Charity of Jesus and Mary, Missionary Sisters of St. Augustine, Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.</p>
3. Inongo	<p>Priests : Missionary Sons of Scheut.</p> <p>Nuns : Sisters of the Infancy of Jesus, Missionary Sisters of Augustine, Hospital Missionary Sisters of «Imstenrode».</p>
4. Ipamu	<p>Priests : Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate.</p> <p>Nuns : Salesian Sisters of the Visitation, Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul, Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux, Sisters of the Society of Regina Apostolorum.</p>
5. Matadi	<p>Priests : Redemptorist Fathers.</p> <p>Brothers : Brothers of the Christian Schools.</p> <p>Nuns : Sisters of the Charity of Jesus and Mary, Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine, Daughters of Mary, Salesian Sisters of the Visitation, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Oblate Sisters of Charity.</p>
6. Kikwit	<p>Priests : Jesuit Fathers, Society of the African Mission of Lyon, Trappists.</p> <p>Brothers : Josephite Brothers of Kwango.</p> <p>Nuns : Sisters of the Charity of Namur, Sisters of Holy Mary of Namur, Religious of the Holy Union of the Sacred Heart, Religious Anonciades, Religious of St. Andrew, Passionist Missionary Sisters, Sisters of Mary in Kwango, Sisters of the Divine Providence, Sisters of Providence, Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters of the Poor.</p>
7. Kisantu	<p>Priests : Jesuit Fathers.</p> <p>Brothers : Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes, Brothers of St. Joseph.</p> <p>Nuns : Sisters of Our Lady, Religious of the Sacred Heart, Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, Salesian Sisters of the Visitation, Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Sisters of Mary, Missionary Sisters of Jesus Christ, Sisters of the Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.</p>
<i>Apostolic prefectures.</i>	
8. Kenge	<p>Priests : Divine Word Missionaries.</p> <p>Nuns : Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph, Salesian Sisters of the Visitation, Carmelite Sisters of Charity.</p>
EQUATOR PROVINCE	
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
9. Coquilhatville	<p>Priests : Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.</p> <p>Brothers : Brothers of the Christian Schools.</p> <p>Nuns : Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Daughters of Charity, Missionary Sisters of the Holy Blood, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Missionary Sisters of Christ Freilassing.</p>

Ecclesiastic districts	Missionary congregations serving the districts
KIVU PROVINCE	
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
23. Bukavu	<p>Priests : Missionary White Fathers of Africa, Jesuit Fathers, Barnabites, Trappists, Istituto Saverianus Missions Estere.</p> <p>Brothers : Marist Brothers, Little Brothers of Jesus, Servants of Jesus.</p> <p>Nuns : White Sisters of Our Lady of Africa, Daughters of Mary, Sisters of the Holy Family of Helmet, Ursuline Nuns, Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre, Little Sisters of Jesus, Trappistines, Sisters</p>

Ecclesiastic districts	Missionary congregations serving the districts
24. Beni	Priests : of the Diocesan Society, Discalced Carmelite Missionary Sisters of the Third Order. Nuns : Assumptionist Fathers.
25. Kasongo	Priests : Oblate Sisters of the Assumption, Society of the Daughters of Mary, Little Sisters of Jesus. Brothers : Missionary White Fathers of Africa. Nuns : Van Dale Brothers, Marist Brothers.
26. Kindu	Priests : Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa, Franciscan Sisters of Christ the King, Daughters of Mary of Kivu, Ursuline Nuns of Tildonck. Nuns : Holy Ghost Fathers, Canons of Latran.
	KASAI PROVINCE
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
27. Luluabourg	Priests : Missionary Sons of Scheut, Carmelite Fathers. Brothers : African Brothers of St. Joseph, Brothers of Tilburg. Nuns : Sisters of the Charity of Jesus and Mary, Sisters of Mary, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Sisters of St. Joseph, Carmelites, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of the Presentation of Our Lady, Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Sisters of the Charity of Heule.
28. Kabinda	Priests : Missionary Sons of Scheut. Brothers : Brothers of Charity. Nuns : Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mary, Sisters of St. Vincent, Sisters of Mercy, Dominican Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Fichermon, Hospitalier Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Missionary Sisters of Christ the King, Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy.
29. Tshumbe	Priests : Passionist Fathers. Brothers : Brothers of the Passion. Nuns : Sisters of the Penance of St. Francis of Assisi, Passionist Missionary Sisters.
<i>Apostolic prefectures.</i>	
30. Mweka	Priests : Josephite Fathers. Nuns : Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine.
31. Kole	Priests : Sacred Heart Fathers (Picpus). Nuns : Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.
	KATANGA PROVINCE
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
32. Katanga	Priests : Benedictin Fathers of St. Andrew, Salesian Fathers of Don Bosco, Chaplains of Work. Brothers : Xaverian Brothers, Brothers of St. Benedict. Nuns : Sisters of the Charity of Jesus and Mary, Benedictin Missionary Sisters of Bethany, Ursuline Nuns, Dominican Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Fichermon, Helper Daughters of Mary, Sisters of St. Benedict, Oblate Sisters of Charity.
33. Baudouinville	Priests : Missionary White Fathers of Africa. Nuns : Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa, Franciscan Sisters of the Reign of Jesus-Christ, Sisters of St. Joseph.
34. Kongolo	Priests : Holy Ghost Fathers. Nuns : Daughters of the Cross, Carmelites of Marche-Les-Dames, Sisters of the Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary, Sisters of Providence.
35. Sakania	Priests : Salesian Fathers of Don Bosco. Nuns : Daughters of Mary Help of Christians.
36. Lula	Priests : Franciscan Brothers Minor, Salvatorian Fathers, Salesian Fathers. Brothers : Brothers of St. Joseph, Franciscan Lay Brothers. Nuns : Sisters of Mary, Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, St. Augustine Canonesses Regular of the Congregation of Our Lady, Servant Sisters of Mary Immaculate, Augustinian Hospital Sisters of the Society of St. Ursula, Salvatorian Sisters.
<i>Apostolic prefectures.</i>	
37. Lake Moëro	Priests : Franciscan Brothers Minor. Brothers : Brothers of the Christian Schools. Nuns : Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary.

Protestant missionary societies in the Congo.

Sources : — *Office of Protestant Missions in Belgian Congo.*
— *Report to Parliament on 1958.*

Name of Mission	Current abbreviation	Headquarters	Province
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society	A.B.F.M.S.	Leopoldville-East	Leopoldville
Assemblées de Dieu au Congo	A.D.C.	Gombari	Eastern
Afrika Evangeliese Bond	A.E.B.	Booke	Equator
Association des Eglises Libres de Norvège	A.E.L.N.	Bagira	Kivu
Africa Inland Mission	A.I.M.	Blikwia	Eastern
American Mennonite Brethren Mission	A.M.B.M.	Kafumba	Leopoldville
American Presbyterian Congo Mission	A.P.C.M.	Luluabourg	Kasai
Salvation Army	S.A.	Leopoldville-East	Leopoldville
Berean Africa Missionary Society	B.A.M.S.	Katshungu	Kivu
Baptist Mid-Missions	B.M.M.	Balaka	Leopoldville
Baptist Missionary Society	B.M.S.	Leopoldville-East	Leopoldville
Congo Balolo Mission	C.B.M.	Yoseki	Equator
Congo Evangelistic Mission	C.E.M.	Kamina	Katanga
Congo Gospel Mission	C.G.M.	Tshene	Kasai
Congo Inland Mission	C.I.M.	Charlesville	Kasai
Christian Missionary Alliance	C.M.A.	Boma	Leopoldville
Disciples of Christ Congo Mission	D.C.C.M.	Coquillatville	Equator
Ecole Protestante du Congo	E.P.C.	Elisabethville	Katanga
Ecole de Pasteurs et d'Instituteurs	E.P.I.	Kimpese	Leopoldville
Evangelization Society African Mission	E.S.A.M.	Shabunda	Kivu
Garenganze Evangelical Mission	G.E.M.	Elisabethville	Katanga
Heart of Africa Mission	H.A.M.	Ibambi	Eastern
Institut Chrétien Congolais	I.C.C.	Bolenge	Equator
Institut Médical Evangelique	I.M.E.	Kimpese	Leopoldville
Luanza Mission	L.M.	Luanza	Katanga
Mission Baptiste du Kivu	M.B.K.	Kitsombiro	Kivu
Mission Baptiste Norvegienne	M.B.N.	Bondo	Equator
Mission des Baptistes Réguliers du Canada	M.B.R.C.	Shakenge	Leopoldville

Name of Mission	Current abbreviation	Headquarters	Province
Mission Emmanuel	M.E.	Nyankunde	Eastern
Mission Evangélique du Maniema	M.E.M.	Kama	Kivu
Mission Evangélique de l'Ubangui	M.E.U.	Gemena	Equator
Mission Libre Suédoise	M.L.S.	Uvira	Kivu
Mission Méthodiste du Congo Central	M.M.C.C.	Wembo-Nyama	Kasai
Mission Méthodiste du Sud-Congo	M.M.S.C.	Elisabethville	Katanga
Mission Presbytérienne de Léopoldville	M.P.L.	Limete	Leopoldville
Mission du Sankuru du Nord	M.S.N.	Loto	Kasai
Svenska Baptist Missionen	S.B.M.	Konkia	Leopoldville
Seventh Day Adventist	S.D.A.	Elisabethville	Katanga
Svenska Missions Förbundet	S.M.F	Sundi-Lutete	Leopoldville
Unevangelized Fields Missions	U.F.M.	Banjwadi	Eastern
Union Pentecôtale des Missionnaires de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande	U.P.M.G.B.I	Baraka	Kivu
Westcott Mission	W.M.	Inkongo	Kasai

Islam

Source : *Centre pour l'Etude des problèmes du monde musulman contemporain — Brussels*.

Islamic centers (1)	Doctrinal adherence	Recognized members	Social level of members (2)
Stanleyville } Ponthierville }	Muridi	8,000	A.B.
Kirundo	Ismaelian	200	A.
Kasongo	Muridi Other sects.	65,000 6,000	B.C. A.B.
Kindu	Muridi Ismaelian	7,500 1,200	B. A.
Kabambare	Muridi Other sects	22,000 3,000	B.C. B.
Kibombo	Muridi	1,500	B.C.
Lubutu	Muridi	1,100	C.
Total...		115,500	

(1) Outside the main centers are found small scattered groups, particularly in the large cities. In Leopoldville, for example, there are only a few hundred Moslems.

(2) A. — Advanced natives, civil servants, well-to-do merchants, cultured persons.

B. — Literate agriculturists and small merchants.

C. — Native peasants.

Judaism

Source : *Central Israelite consistory of Belgium (Data for 1956)*.

City	Number of followers, including children
Elisabethville	900
Luluabourg	180
Leopoldville	234
Jadotville	96
Stanleyville	60
Kipushi	30
Bukavu	20
Total...	1,520

Orthodox Church

No statistics are available regarding membership in the Orthodox Church. It is estimated at about 3,000.

VI — CULTURAL LIFE

Major cultural organizations

Title
Alliance française
Band
Centre belge des Echanges culturels
Davidfonds
Groupeement culturel Belgo-Congolais
Jeunesse musicales
Spectacles populaires
Union Africaine des Arts et des Lettres (U.A.A.L.)
Union Africaine des Wallons
Vlaamse Vriendenkringen
Jeunesse culturelle Congolaise
Union culturelle Katangaise
Congolia
Association pour la diffusion artistique et culturelle — A D A C

Art instruction

Source : 8th Main Department (3rd Division - Technical training) — Gouvernement General.

Institutions	Locality	Course
School of Fine Arts	Leopoldville	Sculpture Ceramics Painting
School of Fine Arts	Elisabethville	Coppersmith work Painting Sculpture Ceramics Architectural drawing Publicity (drawing)
Vocational Training School ...	Le Kafubu	Bookbinding
Crafts School	Kahemba	Sculpture
Crafts School	Kambangu	Basket-making
Crafts School	Kisantu-Inkisi	Bookbinding
Crafts School	Mikope-Shamushidi	Sculpture
Crafts School	Mushenge	Sculpture
Vocational Training School	Albertville	Weaving

News agencies established in the Congo

News agencies.

Agence télégraphique belge de presse (BELGA).

Opened an office in Leopoldville in November 1946.

This office handles chiefly the following communications:
by radioteletype; Paris, London, Stanleyville, Bukavu, Elisabethville
by telex; Brussels, Elisabethville.

It collects news from all of Central Africa and transmits it to Brussels.
It provides full news coverage in the Congo.

Agence Française de presse (A.F.P.)

Has a permanent correspondent in Leopoldville.

Information agency.

Agence de documentation et d'Information Africaine (D.I.A.)

With offices in Leopoldville, this agency supplies its subscribers with African documentation from the Catholic viewpoint and covering the countries south of the Sahara.

Breakdown of news publications as of March 1, 1958

Source : Government General information Office.

Publication	Provinces						Total
	Leopold-ville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Kasai	Katanga	
Governmental							
Official	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
General information : at Government-general level	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
at level of Provinces ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	4
at level of Territories ...	24	9	3	12	17	20	85
Total...	44	10	3	13	18	21	109
Private							
General information	14	2	6	5	4	11	42
Religious :							
Catholic	13	4	4	5	4	3	36
Protestant	12	2	8	2	1	3	28
Professional and technical	15	1	4	3	6	9	38
School news	6	—	4	5	1	4	20
Cultural	9	1	1	1	1	8	21
Sundry	23	1	1	7	—	6	38
Total...	92	11	28	29	18	45	223
Overall total	136	21	31	42	36	66	332

List of daily and weekly newspapers as of January 1, 1959

Source : Government General Information Office.

Publication	City	Language
Daily		
L'Avenir	Leopoldville	French
Le Courrier d'Afrique	Leopoldville	French
L'Echo de Stan	Stanleyville	French
Le Stanleyvillois	Stanleyville	French
Centre-Afrique	Bukavu	French
L'Essor du Congo	Elisabethville	French
L'Echo du Katanga	Elisabethville	French
La Feuille de chou	Jadotville	French
La Chronique de l'Ouest	Kolwezi	French
Three times a week		
Radio-Bulletin	Leopoldville	French
Twice a week		
Actualités africaines	Leopoldville	French
Kasai	Luluabourg	French
Le Progrès	Elisabethville	French
Weekly		
L'Actualité américaine	Leopoldville	French
L'Annonceur congolais	Leopoldville	French
Arts et Lettres	Leopoldville	French
Bulletin administratif du Congo Belge	Leopoldville	French-Dutch
Bulletin interparoissial de Léopoldville	Leopoldville	French-Dutch
Ecran	Leopoldville	French
Horizon	Leopoldville	French
Notre Cité	Leopoldville	French and local dialects
Le Père Ubu	Leopoldville	French
Pourquoi-Pas Congo	Leopoldville	French
Présence congolaise	Leopoldville	French
Presse américaine	Leopoldville	French
La Revue des Spectacles	Leopoldville	French
Texte (Ambassade Américaine)	Leopoldville	French
De Week	Coquihaville	Dutch
M'Bandaka	Bukavu	French-Lingala
L'Echo du Kivu	Bukavu	French
La Presse africaine	Bukavu	French
Masayidiano	Bukavu	Kiswahili
La Cité	Luluabourg	Trench-Tshiluba
Le Commerce colonial	Luluabourg	French
Le Mercure africain	Elisabethville	French
La Semaine	Elisabethville	French-Kiswahili
Hebdo	Jadotville	French
Le Phare du Katanga	Kolwezi	French
Tanganika	Albertville	Kiswahili

Radio broadcasting stations in the Congo

Source : Government General Information Office (Data as of Dec. 31, 1958).

City	Power	Destination and language used
Government stations		
Leopoldville	50 kw. 20 kw. 7.5 kw. 3 kw. 250 kw. 50 kw. 20 kw.	Belgian Congo Radio — European broadcasts (in French and Dutch).
Stanleyville	3 kw.	Belgian Congo Radio — African broadcasts (in French, Lingala, Kikongo, Kiswahili, Tshiluba).
Elisabethville	3 kw.	Belgian Congo Radio — African broadcasts (relays from Leopoldville — regional dialects).
Private stations :		
Leopoldville	7.5 kw. 1 kw. 250 w. 3 kw.	Leopoldville radio. Elisabethville radio. College radio. U.F.A.C. radio (Union des Fraternelles des Anciens Combattants).
Luluabourg	250 w.	Kasai radio.
Stanleyville	250 w.	Les Amis de l'Athenée (1).
Coquihaville	250 w.	Les Amis de l'Athenée.
Bukavu	250 w.	Les Amis de l'Athenée.

(1) High school association.

Principal museums

In the Congo

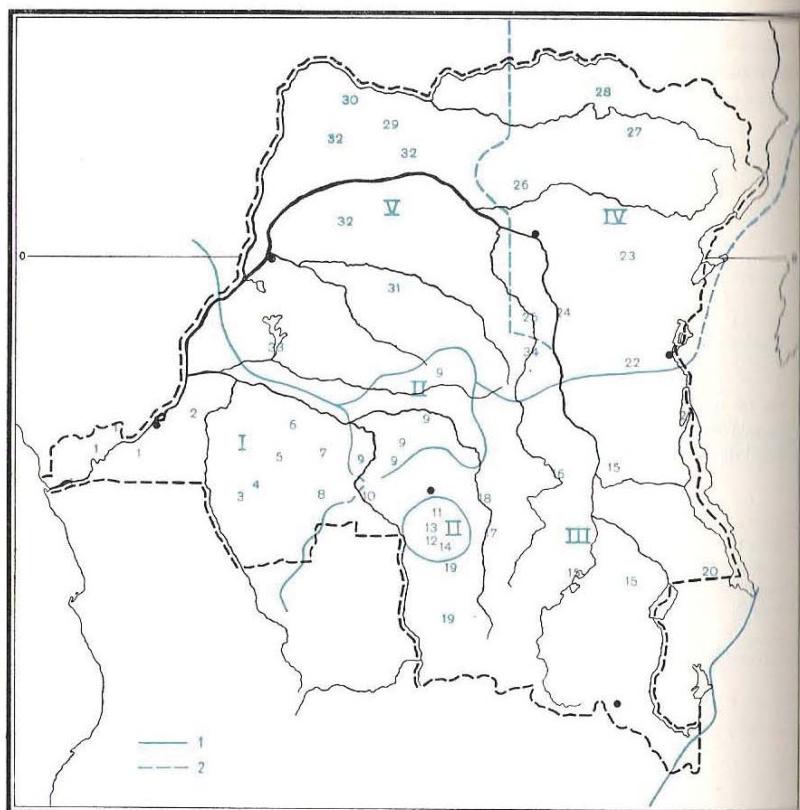
- Leopoldville Musée de la vie indigène.
- Coquihaville Musée d'Art indigène.
- Wanie Rukala Musée d'Art indigène.
- Niangara Musée d'Art indigène.
- Luluabourg Musée d'Art congolais.
- Stanleyville Musée d'Art et de vie indigène.

In Belgium

- Tervuren Musée Royal du Congo Belge.
- Louvain, Liège, Gent, Brussels, Antwerp Museums attached to universities and institutes for higher education.

Areas of the various styles of traditional Congolese art

Source : Ethnographical Section — Musée Royal du Congo Belge.



Various forms of traditional Congolese art

Source : Section of ethnography — Royal Museum of Belgian Congo.

Key to map	Areas and styles	Characteristic objects
I	LOWER CONGO	
1.	Coastal area and Mayumbe	Statuettes decorated with nails, funeral statuettes (stone or wood), chieftains' scepters, fly-whisks, spoons, drums, carved panels and poles, bells and powder-horns decorated with geometrical patterns, pottery decorated with symbols or figures representing proverbs, naturalistic masks, bronze figurines, crucifixes, spheres decorated with figures, engraved gourds, carved ivory tusks, pottery in the shape of human figures.
2.	Teke style	Statuettes, headrests in the shape of very stylized human figures, ceremonial weapons, bronze figurines, terra cotta pipes.
3.	Yaka style	Polychrome statuettes, carved combs, sculptured masks with polychrome raffia headdress, carved goblets, pipes, drums, headrests, adzes with carved handles, terra cotta pipes, carved panels with polychrome patterns.
4.	Suku style	Statuettes, masks representing animal heads, cups, headrests, fly-whisks, combs, drums.
5.	Mbala style	Statuettes of drummers, masks, statuettes of mother and child, ceremonial weapons.
6.	Huana style	Statuettes, carved ivory combs, (usually very stylized figures of kneeling women).
7.	Mbun style	Statuettes, judges' batons.
8.	Western Pende style	Statuettes, ivory, bronze or wooden masks; figurines carved in the shape of birds, sculptured heads, whistles, judges' batons, adzes, chieftains' staves, carved stools, gourds, and goblets.
II.	KASAI	
9.	Kuba style	Statues of kings, puppets, objects of divination, whistles, goblets, cosmetics and jewel caskets, lintels, polychrome and non-

Key to map	Areas and styles	Characteristic objects
10.	Eastern Pende style	colored masks made of hide and raffia, ceremonial weapons, single or double gongs made of iron, figurines, oil and cosmetic jars, various objects made of Ngula, headrests and backrests, engraved swords, or with raised designs, engraved gourds, bell ornaments. Predominance of geometrical designs.
11.	Mbagani style	Masks and statuettes inspired in part by those of the Tshokwe people.
12.	Forms of art of the southern regions	Southern Kete style
13.		Masks, statuettes, and whistles.
14.		Lwalwa style
		Masks, statuettes, carved pillars.
		Salampasu style
		Braided masks or masks made of hammered copper strips ; statues and statuettes.
III.	LUBA	
15.	Typical Luba style	Statuettes, chieftains' staves and chairs, quivers, ceremonial weapons, adzes, headrests, knives, objects for divination, vessels for ritual libation, bell-shaped, ribbed masks representing animal heads, ancestral statuettes, pottery, initiation symbols, drums decorated with human forms, pipes, figurines astride various quadrupeds or seated on tabourets.
16.	Songye style	Statuettes, carved ivory figurines, decorated headrests, shields, staves.
17.	Kanyoka style	Statuettes, chairs with decorated rungs, headrests, chieftain chairs decorated with statuettes, masks (rare).
18.	Lulua style	Statuettes of chieftains, mother and child, crouching human forms with elbows resting on knees, snuff-boxes, figurines with several heads, pipes, combs, headrests, ceremonial adzes.

Key to map	Areas and styles	Characteristic objects
19.	Lunda and Tshokwe style	Statuettes, chairs and tabourets, headrests, whistles, masks, snuff-boxes, pipes, staves, combs, statuettes modeled in clay, pottery, two-skinned drums. Geometrical designs and human representation.
20.	Tabwa style	Statuettes, masks, carved canes, headrests, engraved gourds, chairs with carved backs, combs decorated with carved heads.
21.	Bembe style	Statuettes surmounting gourds, bell-shaped or panel masks, statuettes of animals.
IV.	NORTHEASTERN REGION	
22.	Lega style	Ivory figurines carved in the shape of human beings and animals ; spoons, masks.
23.	Komo style	Statuettes, wooden or bark masks.
24.	Metoko style	Statuettes and sculptured stakes.
25.	Mbole style	Statuettes of human figures with shackled feet.
26.	Boa style	Statuettes, big-eared masks.
27.	Mangbetu style	Statuettes, bow-staves, horns, knives, caskets.
28.	Zande style	Cult statuettes, bow-staves, terra cotta pottery and figurines.
V.	NORTHERN REGION	
29.	Ngbandi style	Statuettes, masks, carved posts, amulets.
30.	Ngbaka-Banja style	Statuettes, masks, carved pipes.
31.	Mongo style	Statuettes, funeral statues, coffins shaped to represent huge insects and decorated with various objects.
32.	Ngombe	Statuettes, (Ngbaka-Banja influence) terra cotta pipes.
33.	Sengele style	Statuettes.
34.	Jonga style	Statuettes.

GLOSSARY

- Caisse d'Epargne : Savings Bank
- Caisse de Réserve Cotonière : Cotton Reserve Fund.
- Centres extra-coutumiers : officially recognized communities of natives who have left their tribe to live and work elsewhere.
- Colonat : the independent colonists as a group
- Comité National du Kivu : National Committee of Kivu
- Comité Special du Katanga : Special Committee of Katanga.
- Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga : Lower Congo and Katanga Railroad Company.
- Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Congo Supérieur au Grands Lacs Africains : Upper-Congo and Great African Lakes Railroad Company.
- Conseils d'Hygiène aux Congolais : Advise on Health to the Congolese.
- Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène : Native Welfare Fund.
- Fonds Reine Elisabeth pour l'Assistance Medicale aux Indigènes du Congo Belge : Queen Elisabeth Fund for Medical Aid to the Natives.
- Fonds du Roi : King's Fund.
- Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo : National Institute for the Agronomic Study of the Congo.
- Institut National pour le Development du Bas-Congo : National Institute for the Development of Lower-Congo
- Institut National pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale : National Institute for Scientific Research in Central Africa.
- Laboratoire d'Hydraulique de l'Administration des Travaux Publics : Hydraulic Laboratory of the Public Works Administration.
- Office des Cités Africaines : Office of Native Housing Developments.
- Société de Credit au Colonat et à l'Industrie : Colonial and Industrial Loan Fund.
- Union Minière du Haut Katanga : Upper-Katanga Mining Company.

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